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THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN.

Senator Kellogg, of Louisiana, Pledges Himself for Reform.

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LOUISIANA.

Letter from Senator Kellogg, the Republican Candidate for Governor—His Pledge for Reform.

In reply to certain old citizens of New-Orleans, who wrote to him, not in the interest of any political party, but in that of reform, Senator KELLOGG, of Louisiana, writes as follows:

NEW-ORLEANS, June 29, 1872.

Christian Schneider, H. S. Buckner, Robert Watson, Charles E. Alter and John A. Stevenson, Esqs.:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, inquiring what policy I propose to pursue if elected Governor; and also if it be my determination, in that event, to serve to the end of my term.

In reply, I have to say that, if elected, I will to the extent of my power and ability endeavor to secure the repeal, revision, or modification of all unjust, obnoxious and oppressive laws, and the enactment of such laws as will the most effectually correct existing abuses in the city and State Governments, to the end that the people may be secured in the right to choose their rulers and hold them to a strict accountability for the proper discharge of their official duties; that economy and retrenchment may be assured, the present burdensome and heavy taxation be reduced, and all the material interests of the entire State fostered. If chosen Governor I can only hope to succeed through the efficient and persistent aid of the people themselves.

I was nominated by the Baton Rouge Convention, without solicitation on my part. I trust and believe that the party I represent is in favor of reform and honest government, and that I can count upon its co-operation and that of all good people of this State to that end. If elected, and should I live, I will serve my entire term as Governor of this State.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
WM. P. KELLOGG.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Preparation of the Greeley-Democratic Party.

BOSTON, Mass., July 3.—In response to a call to gentlemen from Massachusetts who attended the Cincinnati Convention, to attend a meeting at the Parker House today, about half a dozen gentlemen responded, including FRANK W. BIRD and FRANK B. SANBORN. The preliminary steps for organizing the campaign were discussed.

The Massachusetts delegates to the Baltimore Convention also met at the Parker House, and organized by the choice of J. C. ABBOT as Chairman and CHAS. O. MORSE, of Newburyport, as Secretary. It was agreed to present the name of DANIEL D. BRODHEAD, of Brookline, as Vice-President of the National Convention from Massachusetts, OLIVER STEVENS on the Committee on Resolutions, and WM. A. WILLIAMS on the Committee on Organization.

The Fusion Candidate for Governor of Illinois Not Popular in His Own County.

The Belleville (Ill.) *Advocate*, printed at the home of Mr. KOERNER, does not regard that gentleman as a very strong candidate before the people. It says of him:

"In 1842 he ran as Democratic candidate for the Legislature in St. Clair County. The vote of that party in the county was then 1,576. Of the three Democrats elected KOERNER ran behind. PENN received 1,480, THOMPSON 1,568 and KOERNER 1,337 votes. In 1852, ten years after, he tried it once more, and found that his popularity had not very greatly increased. MATTESON and KOERNER were the Democratic, and WEBB and Col. DON MORRISON the Whig candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the State of Illinois. St. Clair County gave MATTESON 2,518, and KOERNER 1,775, and WEBB 916, and MORRISON 1,681 votes, MATTESON carrying the county by 1,600 majority, and KOERNER by only 94. In 1856 he ran again. For most of the positions there were three candidates in the field, but two Congressmen were to be elected, and a State Senator. For these positions there was an open field and a fair race. In St. Clair County, Col. THOMAS, Republican candidate for Congress for the short term, beat Col. DON MORRISON, Democratic candidate, 624; Mr. LANSING, Republican candidate for the long term, beat Mr. SMITH, Democratic, 440, while Gov. KOERNER, Republican candidate for State Senator, was beaten by Judge UNDERWOOD, Democratic candidate, 363. This is not a very promising record of popular strength in his own county. He is an unpromising candidate in other respects. What can the friends of local self-government say in favor of the faithful defender of the East St. Louis Metropolitan Police bill?"

An Independent Democratic Congressman.

Hon. JOHN J. DAVIS, member of Congress from the First District of West Virginia, refuses to throw up his hat for GREELEY. In a recent letter he says:

"To the people of the First Congressional District who have honored me with their support and confidence in the past, and whose interests have never been betrayed by any act of infidelity on my part to the trust reposed in me, I have no 'pledge' to give, other than my past political record and devotion to the principles of Jeffersonian Democracy. 'At this crisis' more than at any previous period in our history, I feel constrained to stand firmly by those principles and do battle for their maintenance. I have strong convictions of what I consider right in private as well as public affairs. These convictions always control my actions, and I shall give utterance to them in periods of danger, adhering to the right, let the consequences to myself personally be what they may. The delusive and dangerous cries of 'anything to win,' or anybody to beat somebody else, constitute no part of my political creed. It is the faith a political party teaches that binds men to it by the ties of allegiance, and when principles are abandoned the party dies."

The Working Men and the President.

The following resolutions were passed at the last meeting of the Iron and Metal Workers' League:

Whereas, A statement has appeared in the New-York *Sun* to the effect that our delegation sent to visit President GRANT was "snubbed" by him, and an interview at first refused;

Resolved, That we denounce the statement as being utterly false and untrue; that, on the contrary, our delegation was readily and courteously received, as reported by the delegates themselves. It was further

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to draft constitution, by-laws and rules of order for the proper guidance of this organization, and that they report to this body at their earliest convenience.

Something About Milo Goodrich.

Alluding to the report that MILO GOODRICH has gone over to the Greeley and Tammany enemies of the Republican Party, a correspondent of the Binghamton *Republican* says:

"This will not surprise those who know him well. He will not have honor enough to resign the office of Member of Congress he holds from the Republican Party, as he ought to. He happened to get the nomination for Congress two years ago; but he ran behind his ticket in his own town! He was for GRANT until he discovered that his own county was against his renomination, and now he is playing 'the Greeley dodge,' with the hope of being returned to Congress. He is not reliable as a politician. The Republican Party will not be weakened by his leaving it; nor will the Copperheads be strengthened by his accession. He is his own worst enemy, and to be pitied."

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Kuklux Outrages and the New-York Tribune's Justification of Them.

From the Raleigh (N. C.) Era, July 2.

The TIMES strikes the key-note of the condition of the Southern States. The *Tribune* justifies and excuses the outrages, [the attempt to get up a riot at Milton and Yanceyville, for the purpose of murdering Judge SETTLE and Col. HENDERSON, and the *rotten-egging* of the American flag,] by pleading that the South is under "military rule." We tell the *Tribune* and the Northern people that the South was comparatively quiet in the midst of the most violent of Kuklux outrages to what it will be if MERRIMON is elected Governor in August and GREELEY in November. The outrages at Milton and Yanceyville will be multiplied by the hundred, with deadly and murderous effect. The election of GREELEY and BROWN is just as dangerous to the continued peace of the nation as the election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR would have been. Who doubts that a violent, exterminating civil war would have followed the election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR. Nobody, save fools. Those who flatter themselves that a better feeling will grow up and prosper under the administration of Mr. GREELEY, need to reflect over the diabolical attempt to murder Judge SETTLE and Col. HENDERSON. When such papers as the New-York *Tribune* pander to Kuklux sentiment and gravely excuse outrages committed by North Carolina Kuklux, well may the people become alarmed, for an open outbreak may be expected to immediately follow Mr. GREELEY's election.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Florida Not a Greeleyite.

Lieut.-Gov. GLEASON, of Florida, who has been accused of leaning toward Greeleyism, repudiates the alliance in the following letter to the Jacksonville *Union*:

JACKSONVILLE, June. 19, 1872.

EDITOR UNION: In an article published in the *Union* of June 11, is a query as to whether I have come back squarely into the fold of the Republican Party. I would inform the editor of the *Union* and the public that I have never been outside the Republican Party; I have always, thus far, supported the nominations of the Republican Party, and my record is before the people of this State as to whether I have been recreant to the principles of the Republican Party or to the trusts confided in me by the people. Having been one of the first to advocate the principles of universal suffrage and universal amnesty, and having used my best endeavors to reconstruct Florida upon that basis, giving equal political and civil rights to all, irrespective of race, color, or previous condition, and believing, as I do, that the best interest of Florida and the nation can be best served by the re-election of President GRANT, I shall give him my most earnest and cordial support. Yours, &c.,

W. H. GLEASON.

The Contrast—Brethren, Will You Consider?

Mr. GREELEY cried out for submission to the rebels; Gen. GRANT captured Fort Donelson. Mr. GREELEY coquetted with rebel emissaries; Gen. GRANT captured Vicksburg. Mr. GREELEY lost heart and declared the war a failure; Gen. GRANT saved Shiloh and ordered the march through Georgia. Mr. GREELEY prematurely shouted "On to Richmond!" Gen. GRANT in his own grave, impassive good time captured the whole rebel army, and entered Richmond in triumph. Mr. GREELEY fomented sectional strife; Gen. GRANT assured national union. While GRANT was accomplishing through good report and through ill report, his colossal and magnificent task of saving the Union, GREELEY was doing all he could do to inspire a conviction of the hopelessness of that task, and to dishearten the country with "saucy doubts and fears." The *Tribune's* fire in the rear on our gallant army was almost incessant, and entirely in accord with the wishes and requests of M. GREELEY'S Confederate correspondents in Canada and Europe. So far as it was possible to discourage President LINCOLN and his Cabinet, as well as the brave fellows at the front, the influence of GREELEY and his organ was notoriously strained to the uttermost to that end. The end hoped for was not compassed, since the civil war was brought to a glorious close in the complete victory of Gen. GRANT and the national arms; but, short of going right over to the enemy, GREELEY did all that he could do to prevent and to defer that victory.

Another of "Honest Horry's" Supporters.

From the Newburg Daily Journal.

Neither the *Sun* or the *Tribune* mention the fact that GEORGE N. SANDERS, the notorious rebel whom GREELEY met at Niagera Falls during the war, and who returned to New-York on Friday for the first time since the war, dined with other Liberals at Chappaqua on Saturday. He visited Tammany Hall on Friday night. The distance from Tammany Hall to the hearthstone of the editor of the *Tribune* is not so great as it used to be.

Dana on Tammany's Good Understanding with H. G.

From Dana's Sun, Sept. 2, 1870.

The Tammany candidate for the nomination of the Republican State Convention that meets at Saratoga next Wednesday is HORACE GREELEY. All the Tammany Republicans are for him. Let honest Republicans of the rural districts take notice.

A New Democratic Ticket.

Judge HEAD, who presided over the Louisiana Democratic State Convention, has thus far expressed no opinion in his paper, the Sparta *Rural Times*, about his Convention, except that its nomination for Governor is "hailed with great satisfaction by the masses." He has, however, hoisted a Democratic Presidential ticket of his own, as follows: For President, MICHAEL C. KERR, of Indiana. For Vice-President, HENRY GRAY, of Louisiana. Baltimore will take notice.

An Unpledged Candidate for Congress.

Hon. JOHN H. BURLEIGH, the Republican candidate for Congress in the First District of Maine, has written the following reply to an application for position from a citizen of Portland:

SOUTH BERWICK, June 29, 1872.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 27th is at hand. I thank you for your congratulations, and have to say, in answer to your inquiry whether I am or not free to place you on file as a candidate for the position you desire, that I am as free as air in regard to any political pledges—except to do my best for the interest of the party, and I trust that you will agree with me in believing that it is for the interest of the cause for me to remain unpledged to any individual until Gen. GRANT is re-elected.

Most truly yours,
J. H. BURLEIGH.

The Radical League.

Since the formation, in this City, of the "Young Men's Radical League," calls from various parts of the State have been received by the President, Mr. CHARLES J. TAYLOR, and signed by some of our most intelligent young men, asking for the proper authority to organize the League. Feeling that genuine effort is required in this campaign, the Society has delegated the President and others to visit a few of the principal cities, and join in the work of organization. A league will be formed in Albany immediately, and before the end of this week it will have established itself in Troy and Rochester. There is genuine enthusiasm among the young men of the State over the Presidential contest, and a strong desire to see the great party of human rights successful. By the discussion and dissemination of the principles and doctrines of the Republican Party, the League will become a power in the State, for it appeals directly to every active, honorable young man.

A Pious Wish.

The following is from the Oswego *Advertiser*:

"Without any reference whatever to his (GREELEY'S) qualifications, or want of qualifications, for the high office of President, the fact that he is the choice of Tammany Hall, of TWEED, HOFFMAN, SEYMOUR & CO., is sufficient in itself to deter any Republican who has not determined to cast his future within the Democratic lines, from supporting HORACE GREELEY for the Presidency. Tammany Hall is an enemy to Republican principles, an enemy to the country, and the recent developments show that it is an institution both reckless and dangerous to the liberties of the nation. But for the timely exposure of its wickedness last Summer, its rule would have led to anarchy in the City and State. When such an organization, and the men who have made it what it is, assume the championship of HORACE GREELEY, his cause should be left in *their* hands. They support *him* because he supports *them*. They support him because he is the available instrument through whom they expect to control the nation. May Heaven protect the nation from any such control!"

IOWA—ILLINOIS.

The Democratic State Convention to Meet at Des Moines Aug. 1—A "Liberal Democratic" Candidate in Illinois Declines.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 3.—The Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Iowa has issued a call for a convention, to meet at Des Moines Aug. 1.

LAWRENCE WELDEN, the nominee of the Democratic and Republican Conventions of Illinois for Attorney-General, has declined the nomination on account of ill health and a pressure of professional business. His place on the ticket will be filled by the Central Committee.

The Situation in New-York—Encouragement for Republicans.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, July 2.

The situation in the Empire State is full of encouragement for the Republicans. They stand almost in solid column, and the few hundreds of deserters cannot succeed in injuring the organization or impairing the enthusiasm of those whom they have deserted. If HORACE GREELEY relies upon his own State, he is destined to be a wofully disappointed man when the votes are counted.

GENERAL NOTES.

A call was published at Davenport, Iowa, yesterday, for a Liberal Convention, to be held at Des Moines on the 1st of August, for the nomination of an electoral ticket and a State ticket.

A Georgia Democratic paper, recording the death of a man who resigned his commission in the navy to serve the rebels, tells us what he did "after the *unfortunate* termination of the war."

The Democratic Auditor of Seneca County, Ohio, is a defaulter, and has absconded, it is supposed, to Canada. He is a Good Templar and a Sunday-school teacher. He got drunk, gambled, lost, and fled.

A Maine Republican has a grandfather that now he is proud of. He is eighty-four years old, and every year since he became of age he has voted the straight Democratic ticket. This year he cannot swallow the Greeley pill offered to him, and will vote for GRANT.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* wishes AUGUSTUS SCHELL, of this City made Chairman of the new Democratic National Committee, and says that he "would see that the means were properly furnished for a vigorous and successful campaign."

We are informed that the circulation of the *Progressive American*, a weekly journal published in this City, and devoted especially to the interests of the colored people, has recently much increased among the colored people of the South. The paper seems to be carefully edited, and its earnest advocacy of the election of GRANT and WILSON will do much to make clearer than ever the only safe political path open to the race whose welfare it seeks.

The Grant and Wilson Campaign Club of the Twelfth Assembly District met last evening at No. 161 Avenue B, for the purpose of organization. Mr. J. C. GRAHAM was elected President *pro tem.*, Mr. WM. JONES was elected to the Vice-Chair and Mr. JOSEPH P. JONES Secretary. Mr. GRAHAM addressed the meeting and gave an account of the affability and attention which the delegation of the Eight-hour League, of which he was a member, received from the President. He believed that, but for the sympathy of the President with the labor movement, the working men would not have achieved their present success. The meeting then adjourned to Tuesday next at 8 P. M.

THE JUBILEE.

Another Successful Day—The Tammany Candidate Present—What He Thinks About Himself.

BOSTON, July 3.—The concert this afternoon was listened to by a very large audience. The chorus was not there at all, if the sound from the seats was to be depended upon, but the military bands made up for all deficiencies, and STRAUSS was more than himself in conducting "Wine, Women and Song," and on the encore the polka Kratuz Fidal. PESCHKA-LEUTNER sang a venzana waltz with striking effect and was encored to a repetition of the most brilliant passage. Mme. H. W. SMITH, of Boston, sang GUGLIELMO'S "Gratias Agemus Tibi" to the clarionet of Mr. THOMAS RYAN, with justice to its author, and was complimented by an encore. Mr. KOSLECK, of the Berlin Quartet, gave a fine exemplification of his accomplishments upon the cornet, and the English band performed VIVIAN'S processional march, "The Silver Trumpets," as played at St. Peter's, in Rome, with splendid effect upon the audience. The Garde Republicaine Band will celebrate the Fourth of July by a dance at Dedham, on the invitation of LONCE LECHE, a French resident. They will give six concerts in New-York, three in Philadelphia, and will possibly visit Chicago before returning to Europe.

HORACE GREELEY was escorted to the press-room by Alderman JENKS, and introduced to the ladies and gentlemen of the Press. After a few minutes of pleasant conversation, in answer to a general call, he spoke as follows:

"It has fallen to my lot recently, as you are doubtless aware, to be placed before the public in a somewhat conspicuous attitude—that is to say, we who work for the Press and live by the Press, work and live in the public sight and under public criticism to a greater degree than most people; and yet I think today my position is a little more exposed to cavil and disparagement than that of most of you. It has been said of me, and I take it as a great testimonial and compliment, that while in the business that I have pursued throughout life I have shown myself very fairly competent, very fairly diligent and successful—yet if I were or should be invited into another line of life, into different, and, if you please, higher responsibilities, I should be found unequal to them. Well, ladies and gentlemen, I cannot well expect to have anything better said of me by my friends, much less by my adversaries, than to say that I have done well that which I have had to do. [Applause.] It would seem a tolerably safe deduction that one who has been doing well all his life, that which he has tried to do, may possibly, may reasonably be expected to do well something else, if he were to undertake it. Some of my critics observe that though for myself, personally, I am a tolerably honest and respectable person, yet my associates are not very desirable—an unworthy set. [Laughter and applause.] I am sorry for that, because my associates through life have been mainly the gentlemen and ladies I see about me—[applause]—whose acquaintance I made while engaged in the matter of preparing information for the public Press, and if any associations were disagreeable, I can hardly hope to find better in the future life than those I have had. I trust this was not meant to say that such gentlemen and ladies as I see before me have not on the whole performed their work and discharged their responsibilities with reasonable fidelity—with human error, with human imperfections, with human faults, doubtless, but still with fair, reasonable, human fidelity, at all events. Ladies and gentlemen, with such as you my fortune has been associated through life; with such as you it will be associated to the end, and, if the world shall say of me in the end 'He was a good printer, a respectable publisher and an honest editor,' all my ambition will be satisfied. Ladies and gentlemen, I will tax your attention no longer. [Applause.]

At the conclusion of his speech Mr. GREELEY was conducted to the city reception-room, where a large number of politicians and a few ladies sought an introduction. On entering the vast auditorium considerable enthusiasm was manifested, the people in the parquet generally rising to greet him, and those in the balconies waving their handkerchiefs in recognition. Cheers were given by the more excitable, and a few minutes elapsed before the programme could be resumed. Gen. CHARLES E. PERRY, United States Consul at Aspinwall; Dr. PECK, of New-York, and other distinguished gentlemen were present.

DEATH BY LIGHTNING.

Two Men Struck in Louisville—One Instantly Killed and the Other Fatally Injured.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 3.—IRVINE BELL, foreman, and JOHN LEE, laborer, in the gravel-pits near the head of Shelby-street, were struck by lightning this afternoon. BELL was instantly killed; LEE died in five minutes. Their clothing and shoes were torn to pieces, but there was no mark on their persons, except on BELL'S face, neck and breast, which were discolored almost black.

INDIA.

Loss of an American Ship on the River Near Calcutta.

LONDON, July 3.—The ship *Omaha*, Capt. WILMOTT, which left Liverpool Feb. 26, for Calcutta, was wrecked on Saugur Island in the Hoogley River. Seven persons belonging to the crew of the *Omaha* were drowned.

THE POOR CHILDREN.

Sanitary Condition of the Poor Little Ones in This City.

A Visit to the Five Points—The Project of a "Picnic" Received with Rapture—Scenes and Incidents.

With the thermometer in the nineties, and no relief from the oppressive heat that pervades every habitation, whether up-town, down-town or in the over-crowded localities where tenement-houses abound, it becomes a question of vital importance how to resist, and, as far as possible, overcome, the evil results of the sudden and overwhelming heated term. To the occupant of the up-town mansion, and the tenant of cosy apartments, advice and suggestion are alike unnecessary, but to sweltering humanity, as exhibited yesterday in the wretched tenements of the "Five Points," advice is not only necessary, but instant relief is imperatively demanded.

For some time past the daily journals of this City have been predicting the advent of an unwelcome guest, commonly known as "Asiatic Cholera," and with their usual forethought, many of the affluent have betaken themselves to the country. If they who live in the broad avenues of the City, with ample room in their dwellings to afford a separate chamber for each member of the family, fly from the dreaded "dog days," should not some provision be made for those whom poverty condems to dwell in the attics and cellars of the City?

Taking the Sixth Ward as an example of the poverty and distress that abound to such a fearful extent in this City, it is found that in a distance of one-quarter of a mile there are in the aggregate 5,000 families packed in tenements reeking with filth and pestilential odors. Of this number over 1,000 live in the garrets, where the only means of ventilation is through the scuttle-hole. In one of these squalid dens lay a poor colored woman, without friends to care for her, no medical attendance, and the heat so suffocating that her poor, but kindly-disposed, neighbors could not remain more than a few minutes at a time by her bed-side.

Statistics gleaned from the records of the Five Points' Missionary, Rev. E. M. SCHULTZ, show that there are over 2,000 children among the population of Mulberry-street, between Canal and Worth streets. Though the efforts of the zealous workers of the Five Points' Mission some of these human beings are enjoying the refining influence of cleanliness, moral and religious instruction, and training in habits of usefulness at the Five Points' House of Industry, but the proportion who remain at home, if their wretched habitations may be so misnamed, is so great that other influences are required to awaken in their souls a desire for cleanliness. In company with Rev. E. M. SHULTZ, the writer visited, yesterday, some of the most crowded of the tenements in Mulberry, Baxter, Bayard and the adjacent streets, where, amid appalling filth and apparent degradation, the germ of self-respect still exists.

The dangers to be encountered in a visit of this kind are not of an agreeable character, but when the wondering creatures who flocked around us learned that persons, interested in their welfare, were seeking them out, smiles and thanks replaced the suspicious look and audible mutterings. The plan of going somewhere out of the City—somewhere on the water—some place where fathers and mothers could go with the little ones—seemed to meet with the approval of all, some even suggesting across the ferry, while others objected only that they had nothing to wear. When told that they could go dressed as they were, they could hardly credit the statement. One anxious father, an Italian, asked to be allowed to go along and take care of his little family, and when told that he could do so, begged eagerly to know when the "picnic" would take place. A bright little girl, of about ten years, translated English into Italian for the benefit of an intelligent-looking group of children, some of whom ran at once to "ask mother," returning with the pleasing answer, "I can go." Another little one could not comprehend the meaning of going to the country until told that the trees grew there thicker than in the park, and that they might walk and run and play upon the grass, and even see the bright water run along the ground in a broad stream, and, perhaps, be permitted to wade in it, as they sometimes do in the gutter by their own doors. Some of the mothers looked weary and worn with sickly children in their arms, the children moaning piteously, and the poor mothers only increasing their own weariness in the vain effort to comfort their little ones. One mother held her infant in her lap, fresh from the wash-tub, where she had been giving it a bath, her naked feet meantime resting in the water that had just cleansed her offspring. The babe looked sweet and pretty, and cooed with delight as we talked with the mother, who thought it "splendid" to go to the country, if only for one day. She seemed of a different class from many of her companions, and asked anxiously if anybody intended giving a picnic to which they could all go free. When she was told that the missionary would let them know, she said she hoped it would be "soon."

Could the affluent and comfortable residents of this Metropolis look on the sweltering occupants of the Sixth Ward tenement-houses, and see the crying need of fresh air, larger rooms and wholesome surroundings, they would, with one voice, respond to the demand. It appears that fully two-thirds of the 5,000 people who live in about 800 of these houses are in destitute circumstances. Many of them are widows, with large, helpless families to support, and yet making every effort to keep their little ones around one centre, poor and destitute though it be. Some of these buildings are three or four stories in height, with no yards where the children can get a gleam of sun-light or a breath of air that is not freighted with the poisonous odors of the garbage heap or the fouler atmosphere of the crowded rooms, where rags, old bottles, old clothes, and bundles of papers lie in promiscuous contact. With seventy families in one of these "packing-houses," the number of children is necessarily large, and the necessity for ventilation is of the highest importance, yet the only way in which the tired, fretful little things can breathe the air of heaven is by being carried or led about the streets, where reeking garbage, steaming gutters, and odorous rum-shops impede respiration and leave but the choice of two evils, which vie with each other in magnitude.

The Children's Aid Societies have already done much in providing Summer enjoyment for them, but these societies do not embrace more than one-fourth of the destitute children of New-York among their beneficiaries, and the other three-fourths are left to the tender mercies of over-worked parents in some cases, improvident ones in others, and in many more instances both parents and children would fare better than they do did the law supervene with its powerful arm to save the latter from the selfish depravity of the former.

The time to extend charity is as little prescribed as the objects of it are limited. While in Winter the biting cold and nipping frosts never fail to open the coffers of the rich, and sickness with all its pinching want never appeals to them in vain; but should they reflect for a moment upon the pale-faced mothers, pining infants and listless children of the lower walks of life, no stronger appeal need be made for the means to give these less favored ones the sweet air of the verdant hills and smiling valleys of the country, if for only one day in all the Summer.

In the Five Points alone children enough can be gathered, at twenty-four hours' notice, to fill one barge, their fathers and mothers being only too glad of the opportunity, would willingly accompany their children, and save strangers the trouble of caring for them, unless in a general supervisory manner. To those who lavish hundreds upon an elaborate toilet, and hundreds more in displaying it at some fashionable resort, a few dollars contributed in bestowing this gratification of a day in the country upon the poor would but enhance their own pleasure many fold.

Another luxury—nay, necessity—the poor of these over-crowded localities are denied is the use of the bath. They have water, it is true, supplied by the hydrants for the use of all, but this is of no avail for bathing purposes. Where six, eight or ten persons, men, women and children, are crowded into one room, there is no opportunity for the free use of the water that is supplied, while few of the overworked can, and none of the lazy who live on the upper floors will carry the water up three or four flights of stairs—stairs that are dangerous enough when one tries to climb them empty-handed—at the imminent risk of an extempore bath by having the pail upset by a descent of the floor above. Much has been told the citizens of New-York of the "free baths" that have been opened at the East and North Rivers for the public use; these are, no doubt, excellent provisions for those who live in the vicinity and for the Arabic youth who cares not where he bathes so long as he gets a plunge into the water, but for the poor of the central parts of the City they are of no practical use whatever. Many of the persons spoken to yesterday apologized for the dirty appearance of the children by saying they had no way of washing them, as they had just lent the wash-tub to a neighbor. If bath-houses were established in the densely populated portions of the City the poor would flock to them as eagerly as they now rush to the Park on Sundays and holidays. In fact, many of the women yesterday expressed the wish for such a boon. Its usefulness in a sanitary point of view is of the most undoubted character, while the benefit morally would be incalculable.

Rev. E. M. SHULTZ was yesterday preaching the funeral sermon of a woman who died from the effects of the intense heat, and on descending to the street found the "City cart" at the door laden with the bodies of six children and four adults which they were about to bear away to the "Potter's Field." Could these children have had the benefit of pure air and a good bath occasionally during the months past, it is more than probable they might have lived; and although they might have cost the City something in future years for their education, they would probably also have repaid the expense by their good citizenship.

Old as is the adage, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," it is worthy of application here. Far better erect baths and conduct them at public expense than carry six children per day to the "Potter's Field." Far better give the progeny of the poor the light and air of the country for a day or two in free excursions than fill the wards of the hospitals with their emaciated forms; or, worse still, by never giving them incentives to cleanliness and virtue, fill our now everflowing penal institutions with deformities of body, mind and soul.

TOBACCO.

Revised Regulations Concerning Taxes on Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars—Letter of Mr. Boutwell on Storage of Manufactured Tobacco.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3.—Treasury Department has just issued revised regulations concerning taxes on tobacco, snuff and cigars in accordance with the act of June 6. Among them are the following:

By virtue of the authority given to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue by section 60, it is prescribed that retail dealers in leaf tobacco whose annual sales exceed $1,000 shall, on or before the 10th of January and July of each year, make to the Assistant Assessors of their districts, respectively, a return of the amount of their sales in excess of $1,000 annually, the first return, under the provisions of the act of June 6, 1872, to be made on or before the 10th of January, 1873, and the tax on the excess of $1,000 shall be assessed by the Assessor, and paid semi-annually in the months of January and July each year, as other taxes are assessed and paid.

Any manufacturer of tobacco, snuff or cigars wishing to avail himself of the privileges which the law authorizes of substituting for the wooden box now used for packing cigars or for packing fine cut, cavendish plug or twist, or of substituting, instead of the bladders and jars now used for packing snuff, packages made of other materials, will submit to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue samples of such package for his approval, and, if the same are of such a character as to admit of the proper marks, brands, labels, &c., being applied to them, and the stamps to be securely and permanently attached, and properly canceled, an order will be issued authorizing their use. The Commissioner, in order to carry into effect the provision of law regarding tobacco sold in bulk without the payment of tax, prescribes:

First—That whenever any manufacturer of tobacco or cigars desires to sell his refuse scraps, cuttings or sweepings of tobacco for export to a foreign country, he will enter the same for shipment in bond, under the same rules and regulations as govern the shipment and exportation of other descriptions of taxable tobacco.

Second—Whenever a manfacturer desires to sell his shorts or refuse scraps, clippings, cuttings and sweepings of tobacco in bulk and as material to another manufacturer of tobacco, snuff, or cigars, to be further manipulated, manufactured or mixed with other manufactured tobacco, he will apply to the Internal Revenue Office for a special permit to make such a sale and transfer. Such application will be required to be made through the Assessor of the district, and in making such application the manufacturer must state the number of factory, the kind and quantity of tobacco he wishes to so sell and remove as material, and at the same time he must give the name of the manufacturer to whom he wishes to sell, his factory number and the district and State where his factory is located. If, upon receiving such application, the Commissioner finds that both the proposed seller and purchaser are duly qualified manufacturers of tobacco, snuff or cigars, a permit will be give to make sale and transfer in bulk and without the payment of the tax. No persons other than manufacturers of tobacco, snuff, or cigars will be allowed either to purchase or sell this description of tobacco, except it be packed and stamped as provided by law.

The act imposes but two rates of tax on manufactured tobacco, viz., thirty-two and twenty cents per pound. The higher rate of thirty-two cents per pound is imposed, first, on all snuff prepared for use, and on all snuff flour sold or removed for use or consumption.

The lower rate of twenty cents per pound is imposed on all other kinds. On all cigars and cheroots the tax is five dollars per thousand. On cigarettes, not weighing more than three pounds per thousand, the tax is $1 50 per thousand. On cigarettes, weighing more than three pounds per thousand, the tax is $5 per thousand. Tobacco in bonded warehouses at the time of the passage of the act of June 5, 1872, or stored in export bonded warehouses, prior to July 1, 1872, may at any time within six months from first-named date be withdrawn for export to a foreign country without payment of the tax and without any change of packages, upon compliance with the rules and regulations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue concerning withdrawals of tobacco and snuff from bonded warehouses, and upon an order or permit from the Collector in charge of exports at the port of shipment.

All the tobacco and snuff stored in bonded warehouses at the time of the passage of the act of June 6, 1872, can be withdrawn for consumption or sale after July 1, 1872, and prior to Dec. 5, 1872, upon the payment of the reduced rate of tax by proper stamps affixed and canceled; but tobacco and snuff which shall have been stored in export bonded warehouses between the dates of June 5 and July 1, 1872, if withdrawn for consumption or sale must have affixed and canceled stamps representing the tax in force at the time the goods were entered in bond. All tobacco and snuff remaining in any bonded warehouse for a period of more than six months after passage of the act that is found in any bonded warehouse on and after Dec. 6, 1872, is declared by said act to be forfeited to the United States, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is authorized and directed to cause the same to be sold for the benefit of the United States. Tobacco bonded prior to July 20, 1868, before it can be withdrawn for consumption or sale, must be put up in packages and stamped as provided in the act of the above date. Tobacco bonded under the act of July 20, 1868, may be withdrawn for export to a foreign country upon a permit from the Collector in charge of exports, or for sale and consumption upon payment of the tax due thereon, but all tobacco and snuff stored in bonded warehouses will have to be closed out in one or other of the above ways on or before Dec. 6, 1872, the limit of time allowed by the act of June 6, 1872. For that purpose rules and regulations are presented for removals in bond. In pursuance of law, the Commissioner has had prepared a steel die for cancellation of all stamps used on wooden packages or packages made partly of wood and partly of other materials, containing tobacco. These dies will be furnished to the several Collectors of Internal Revenue, and will be loaned by them to manufacturers of tobacco upon application. This mode, prescribed by the Commissioner, has all the force and authority of law, and no person is at liberty to disregard such prescribed mode or substitute some other therefor. Any sums found due under the provisions of the section of the act of June 6, relating to drawbacks, shall be paid by the warrant of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Treasurer of the United States, out of any money arising from internal duties not otherwise appropriated.

Provided, that no claim for an allowance of drawback shall be entertained or allowed for a sum less than $50, nor except upon evidence satisfactory to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that the stamps affixed to the tobacco, snuff or cigars alleged to have been exported, were totally destroyed before shipment thereof, and that the same have been landed in a foreign country or lost at sea, and have not been relanded within the limits of the United States. Any persons desiring to export tobacco, snuff or cigars, or either of them, upon which all taxes have been paid, with the privilege of drawback, will file with the Collector of Customs for the district from which such exportation is to be made, a notice in duplicate, setting forth his intention to export the merchandise described therein, the place where deposited, the name of the vessel or other conveyance in or by which the port or place to which the same are intended to be exported, and an affidavit in duplicate.

Secretary BOUTWELL has written the following letter to a tobacco dealer in New-York City:

STORAGE OF MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter signed by yourself and other persons engaged in the manufacture of tobacco, dated July 1, in which you ask me to revise the decision of the Commission of Internal Revenue concerning the storage of manufactured tobacco in warehouses after the 6th of June, and previous to the 1st of July. I have examined the question, and am of opinion that the action of the Commissioner is required by the language employed in the law, and that the ruling accords with the purpose of the Committees of the two Houses charged with the preparation and management of the bill. Tobacco moving under transportation bonds on the 6th June, when the act was signed by the President, is not necessarily subject to the old rate of duty, as, by the ruling of the Commissioner, it may be returned to the place of manufacture or held by the Collector of the district to which the consignment was made until the 1st of July, and then given up to the owner or consignee upon payment of duty at the rate fixed by the new law. This ruling of the Commissioner appears to me to relieve persons engaged in trade of all ground for complaint, except what may arise from the general purpose of the law, which is manifest in abolishing the warehouse system.

Very respectfully,
GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Celebration at the Sixth Annual Reunion—A Large Number of Prominent Officers Present.

MADISON, Wis., July 3.—The sixth annual reunion of the Army of the Tennessee began here this afternoon. The attendance is not as large as was anticipated, but many prominent officers are present. Among others are Gen. BELKNAP, Secretary of War, Lieut.-Gen. SHERIDAN, Gov. NOYES, of Ohio; Gen. MCCOOK and others. The Society met in the Senate Chamber at 10 A. M., and was called to order by Gen. J. R. SLACK, of Indiana, the First Vice-President, in the absence of the President, Gen. W. T. SHERMAN. The hall is superbly decorated with evergreens, and the emblems of Peace and War tastefully grouped.

Gen. SLACK on taking the chair, congratulated the society on the favorable auspices under which they met.

Gen. SAMUEL FALLOWS invoked the divine blessing, and several committees were appointed as to the time and place of holding the next meeting.

Col. DAYTON, the Recording Secretary, read a letter from Gen. SHERMAN, dated Constantinople, regretting his inability to be present, and closing as follows: "I hope you will have a splendid gathering at that most beautiful spot on the four lakes in Wisconsin. I have seen Como and Garda, two of the famous Italian lakes, but neither, in my opinion, surpass in beauty, natural beauty of water and shore, that of the upper lake at Madison.

Give my best love to all my old comrades at Madison, and tell them I will try and make up at our next annual for absence at this meeting.

The following letter from President GRANT was read:

LONG BRANCH, June 17, 1872.

MY DEAR GENERAL: Your favor of the 10th instant, urging me to attend a meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, on the 3d and 4th of July next, is received. It has been my determination to attend that meeting, and I feel very much disappointed at not being able to do so. My son, who is now at Harvard, will return on the 28th of June, and as he has taken passage for Europe on the steamer leaving New-York on the 6th of July, to be absent a year, I do not see that I can veay well leave him just at the only time I can possibly have him with me. Later, nowever, I will see, and if I can possibly attend the meeting of the Societ I will do so. Should I not be present, you may assure the Society that the disappointment to me is much great than it can possibly be to them. It is largely composed of men whose first military service was with me, and men who have earned lasting renown for services rendered their country in times of trial, sometimes of almost despair. Should I not be present, express my great regret thereat, and my hope that you and they will have a happy reunion and that there may be many more of them, when I will be fortunate enough to be present.

Very truly yours, U. S. GRANT.
To Gen. FORCE.

A long report was read in reference to Gen. MCPHERSON'S monument, showing that the available funds now on hand for that purpose was $15,517, which was insufficient to complete the monument.

This afternoon a large party of officers went to Dart's Lake. To-night the annual address will be delivered by Gen. LEGGETT, and a poem read by Major CHAS. G. MYERS. The celebration to-morrow promises to be a grand success.

THE HOSTILE INDIANS.

Depredations in Texas by Government-Fed Savages—Gen. Sheridan Proposes to Take Them in Hand.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The Secretary of the Interior today received from the War Department a copy of a communication from Col. R. S. MCKENZIE, commanding at Fort Richardson, Texas, in which he says:

"I have the honor to represent that the outrages committed by the Indians have been more frequent than I have ever known them here or at any other point that I have served at in the Department. Inclosed are the reports of recent scouts.

All of the outrages in this vicinity are committed by Indians from the reserve near Fort Sill. I enclose a copy of an extract of an official letter, from Mayor SCHOFBELD, Tenth Cavalry, to Captain WEBB, while in command of a squadron.

It is respectfully represented that every depredation committed near this post is done by Indians who are fed by the Government, who procure ammunition, it is believed, from the agency on the Canadian, and that it is not probable that this section will ever be quiet until vigorous measures are adopted with the Kiowas and Camanches who are resident north of Red River, and treated in the Indian territory as if peaceable."

In forwarding the above to the Adjutant-General at Washington, Lieut.-Gen. SHERIDAN makes the following indorsement thereon:

"It is useless to disguise the fact that the depredations referred to by Col. MCKENZIE are committed by the Indians on the reservation at Fort Sill. It is the common belief that the Kiowas are the only Indians committing these depredations, but such is a mistake. All the tribes on that reservation are engaged with them, as well as Indians from the upper reservation, at Camp Supply; I do not know of any way of stopping this bad work, except by the action of the military at Fort Sill and Camp Supply, and the moment the Government will authorize me to stop this bad work I am ready to do it. We have abundant means without much expense, to operate where the root of the evil exists. To defend the long line of Northern Texas against Indians who are supplied with food, arms and ammunition at the reservations, seems to me ridiculous."

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Events.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4—1 A. M.—The barometer has continued to fall very slowly over the country east of the Mississippi, the lowest pressure being apparently north of New-York State. South-west winds have prevailed from Wisconsin to Vermont and Virginia. Light rains have been reported from most of the stations in Missouri, Indiana and northward; also local storms from Maryland to North Carolin and on the Louisiana coast. The temperature has risen in New-England, and has remained nearly stationary in the Middle and Southern States, although the maximum temperature during Wednesday has, at several stations, been the highest of the season. Moisture and cloudiness have generally increased. No telegraphic midnight reports have as yet been received from stations west of Florida and Michigan.

PROBABILITIES.

The lowest barometer continue on Thursday morning down the St. Lawrence Valley; noth-west wind and with increasing moisture, and cloudiness, and frequent local light rains extend from Pennsylvania north-eastward, followed by cooler weather Thursday night; increasing cloudiness, without other material change, prevail in the South Atlantic and Gulf States.

A Railroad Accident in Iowa—Several Killed and Wounded.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, July 3.—A railroad accident occurred on the Chicago and North-western Railroad yesterday afternoon, one mile east of Belle Plain. A freight-train ran into a construction train, and telescoped the caboose of the latter train, killing one man almost instantly, and mortally wounding six others. Four of the wounded have since died, and the other two cannot live.

Wreck of a Circus Train—Monkeys in the Connecticut Woods.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., July 3.—JOHN ROBINSON'S circus, while coming up on the New-York road, met with a serious accident at West Haven this morning about 5 o'clock. While going under the bridge, the bridge settled, and the menagerie cages on the platform-cars struck it. Six cages were knocked off, and broken up. The lion and tapir escaped, but were soon secured. The zebra was fatally injured. A cage of birds was also broken up, but all were saved. A cage containing fifty monkeys was among those wrecked, and all the monkeys are now loose in the West Haven woods. The loss is estimated at $10,000.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS

Exciting Tariff Debates in the French National Assembly.

Disasters at Sea and Great Loss of Life.

Important Victory Gained by the Cuban Revolutionists.

A Little Girl Killed by Two Men in Ohio.

Four Boys and a Man Drowned at Hudson, N. Y.

FRANCE.

Free-Trade versus Protection in the National Assembly.

PARIS, July 3.—Debate upon the bill imposing a tax upon raw materials, is now in progress in the National Assembly at Versailles. The lobbies are full of excited spectators.

The members of the Right are resolute in their determination to reject the measure, and hope for a majority against it, with the aid of the representatives of the free-trade districts in the south of France.

Among the questions which have been discussed, is the contingency of the resignation of President THIERS; and the appointment of a triumvirate, to be composed of Marshal MCMAHON, Gen. LADMIRAULT, and the Duc de BROGLI in his place, is again mooted.

The party of the Left are now unanimous in their support of M. THIERS. The have had an interview with the President, who, on receiving promise of their assistance, made a brief speech, in which he distinctly stated that he would not in any event resign. M. THIERS also announced that he was fully aware of the intrigues of the Right, and remarked that the Left may implicitly rely upon him to defend with firmness and all his power the interests of the Republic.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Collision at Sea and Great Loss of Life.

LONDON, July 3.—The screw steam-ship *Lapwing*, which runs between Liverpool and Rotterdam, was in collision with an unknown vessel off the Isle of Wight last night. A number of lives were lost, but it is not known exactly how many. At the time the last dispatch was sent it was believed twenty-one persons had perished.

The International Prison Reform Congress convened in session in this city to-night. Representatives are present from every civilized country in the world. The Earl of CARNARVON presided.

The Alabama Arbitration — Opinion of the English Premier.

LONDON, July 3.—The official correspondence which has passed between the British Government and Lord TENTERDEN, its agent, before the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration, is published. It comprises twelve dispatches besides the protocols of the proceedings before the Board which have already been made known to the public. The correspondence closes with a dispatch from Earl GRANVILLE expressive of appreciation of the services of Lord TENTERDEN and Sir ROUNDELL PALMER. Earl GRANVILLE says: "I should not do justice to the feeling of Her Majesty's Government if I did not acknowledge the conciliatory spirit manifested by your American colleagues. The good feeling shown on both sides has facilitated the deliberations of the Arbitrators." Earl GRANVILLE, in conclusion, "acknowledged the thoughtfulness and wisdom evinced by the Arbitrators in adopting the conclusions to which they have spontaneously arrived."

CUBA.

Particulars Concerning the Landing of the Cargo from the Fannie—Increased Activity Among the Revolutionists.

HAVANA, July 2.—The two schooners seen off Cayo Romano, which were supposed to be receiving a cargo from the steamer *Fannie*, were wrecking an English bark. It is now positively known that the *Fannie* landed nothing previous to landing her cargo at Herradura. According to the declaration of the prisoners, the landing place of the *Fannie* was the worst on that part of the island, between Sagua de Lamo and Puerto de Ceballas. The troops killed the guide of the expedition, and the situation was then unpleasant. The whole vicinity of the scene is a wilderness. The united forces of MODESTO DIAZ and MAGUI GOMEZ attacked a Spanish convoy, killing and wounding nearly all. The survivors escaped into the woods. This engagement was the most successful for the Cubans of any during the revolution, the Spaniards losing fifty in killed and wounded. The convoy had charge of a party of sick soldiers, who embarrassed the movements of the defense. During the engagement the Cubans numbered 1,000, and the Spaniards 200. Isolated bodies of armed Cubans continue to be met with. Gov. ZABALZA, who was recently attacked with vomito, is now out of danger.

SPAIN.

Another Outbreak in the Spanish Provinces.

MADRID, July 3.—A band of insurrectionists under command of CABECILLA made an attempt yesterday to enter the town of Reus, in the province of Tarragona, but were repulsed by the Government troops and compelled to retreat. CABECILLA was wounded and taken prisoner.

The *Epoca* (newspaper) of this city in commenting upon an article recently published in the London *Times* advising Spain to cede the Island of Cuba to the United States, energetically scorns the idea of Spain parting with any of her colonial possessions.

The Archbishop of Madrid is dead.

ITALY.

Provincial Clergy Take Sides with the Government.

ROME, July 3.—The journals of today reproduce a letter from the Archbishop of Naples advising the clergy of his jurisdiction to use their utmost efforts to persuade their parishioners to take part in the administrative elections of the country.

SAD ACCIDENT.

Four Boys Drowned while Bathing, and One Man Drowned in Searching for the Bodies.

HUDSON, N. Y., July 3.—Four boys, aged from ten to twelve, named respectively Kennedy, Martin, Leonard and Birmingham, while bathing in the Hudson River, at this city, this afternoon, got beyond their depth, and were drowned before assistance could reach them. In searching for the bodies a man named JAMES COLLINS was also drowned. All the bodies except that of COLLINS have been recovered. Coroner HOULIHON held an inquest, and the jury gave a verdict of accidental drowning. The four bodies will be buried at the same time.

Terrible Outrage in Ohio—Two Men Kill a Little Girl.

CLEVELAND, July 3.—Two butchers of Royalton, a small village near Cleveland, having a grudge against a farmer named SCHWEITZER, who lived in Parma Township, went to SCHWEITZER'S house, and finding no one home but his granddaughter, a little girl nine years old, they seized the child, poured coal-oil on her clothes, and set them on fire. She was burned so badly that she died in a few hours. Before death she told the names of the fiends who committed the terrible act.

THE FISK MURDER.

Close of the Evidence for the Prosecution.

Three Hours' Speech of Mr. McKeon—The Theory of the Defense—History of the Stokes and Fisk Troubles.

The trial of EDWARD S. STOKES for the murder of JAMES FISK, Jr., was resumed yesterday, before Judge INGRAHAM, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Additional medical testimony was given establishing the fact that the deceased came to his death by reason of a shock, the result of the pistol-shot wound received at the hands of STOKES, and the prosecution then rested. Mr. MCKEON, in an address which lasted nearly three hours, opened the case for the defense. He entered into a lengthened statement of the robberies of FISK and his political associates, denouncing them as brigands, whose existence would not be tolerated for a week in any other city in the civilized world. He also stated, as the theory of the defense, the wrongs the prisoner experienced by the conspiracies of FISK, and further intimating that a plea of insanity would be offered. For the first time the prisoner, his mother and aged father, who sat near him, showed symptoms of keen emotion. A full report of Mr. MCKEON'S address is appended.

The first witness examined yesterday morning was Dr. EDWARD Y. T. MARSH, Deputy Coroner. He testified, in reply to the District-Attorney; I made a post-mortem examination on the body of Col. FISK, at his residence in Twenty-third-street, about half-past nine o'clock in the evening of the 6th of January last.

Q.—What examination did you make, and what results did you find, in regard to the wound in the abdomen? A.—I examined the surface of the body, and found the wound on the right side of the abdomen, six inches above the navel, and one and a half inches to the right of the median line; the direction of the probe was downward and toward the left; the wound was half an inch in diameter, and circular in appearance; I traced the course of the bullet and found it lodged in the muscles in the inside of the left thigh; the ball passed through the small intestines and a portion of the large intestines; it also passed through the peritoneum; from the point of the entrance to where it entered the cavity of the abdomen the wound was four and one-half inches, and twenty-two inches to the place of lodgment; in the wound on the arm the ball passed through the inside of the arm and through it.

Q.—Was it such a wound as would be inflicted if the arm was held elevated? Objected to and question excluded.

Q.—Did you examine any other portions of the body except the wounded parts? A.—I examined every portion of the body; the brain was healthy and weighed fifty-eight ounces; the heart was healthy and weighed sixteen ounces; the only thing I noticed unhealthy was the liver; there was some bloody fluid in the abdomen.

Q.—What, in your judgment, was the cause of death? A.—Death was produced by a shock, the result of the shooting.

Cross-examined by Mr. TOWNSEND—I saw Col. FISK on the evening of the 6th of January, when I was called to take his dying statement; shock always accompanies an injury of this description; finding no disease, finding the wound in the intestines, finding peritonitis, and finding that shock accompanied such an injury, I came to the conclusion that death resulted from shock and peritonitis; I presume the ball passed through the arm, as it could not be found; I should say the entrance of the wound was on the inside; inside it was slightly oval, half an inch in length and a quarter of an inch in width; the edges on the inside of the arm were inverted, hence I inferred the shot was received there; the report of the post-mortem examination which I read at the Coroner's inquest was based upon notes taken at the time; I don't know that I could find the original notes; I am called upon to examine a great number of cases in the month, and retain the particulars of cases generally in my own mind.

TESTIMONY OF PATRICK M'GOVERN.

PATRICK MCGOVERN testified in reply to the District-Attorney: I was employed in the Grand Central Hotel on the 6th of January last; I did not see Col. FISK on that day, but I saw the prisoner; I was present at the time he was arrested and helped to secure the arrest; I know the location of this stairway on the ladies' entrance; if you stand there, and all the doors were open, you could see a person standing on the curbstone outside; on this afternoon, when Col. FISK was shot, I was looking for the plumber, when the prisoner, wearing a white coat, passed by and said: "There is a man shot up stairs and they want a doctor;" THOMAS HART just then came down-stairs and said, "You are the man that shot him;" the prisoner was then about twelve feet from me; he went as far as the barber's-shop, when I went up to him and said, "We want you;" he never said a word; at this time Mr. ALLEN came up and commenced swearing at Mr. STOKES, but he never said a word; I told him to shut up, and Mr. POWERS, who then came along, asked STOKES what he shot Col. FISK for; he never said a word; I went out for an officer, who took the prisoner into custody.

Cross-examined by Mr. TREMAINE—I am in the service of Mr. POWERS, but I have not taken any part in hunting up or securing witnesses for the prosecution; I gave evidence before the Coroner's inquest, and my testimony today is the same as it was then; I did not hear STOKES say to leave go of him, that he would go quiet, or anything of that kind; he made no reply to Mr. POWERS or any one else, for if he did I would have heard it; when STOKES was arrested he looked pale and bewildered, but not trembling; he made no resistance at all; when STOKES said that there was some one shot upstairs, Mr. POWERS said, "Here, here, here;" the prisoner sat on the porters' bench, and a man approached him, and putting his hand on his breast, asked him if he was hurt; STOKES answered "No," and that was all he said; I did not hear the shots fired; I don't know the man who put his hand upon the prisoner's breast, and would not know him if I saw him.

THE TESTIMONY OF THE HOTEL DOCTOR.

Dr. FRANK WILLIS FISHER, testified in answer to the District-Attorney: I reside in the Grand Central Hotel for the last eighteen months; on the 6th of January last I reached the hotel between ten and fifteen minutes before five o'clock, and I heard FISK was shot; I immediately went to my room, where I found a message lying on the table telling me to come to Room No. 213; I at once went down to this parlor; I saw a policeman outside the door; there were several persons there, some of whom I recognized; I saw Mr. HASKINS, HENRY POWERS and Dr. TRIPLER there; I told the Colonel I was very sorry to find he was in that condition; he gave me his right hand; I knew him slightly before that; I felt his pulse and found it 76 and respiration 26; the pulse was weak and, slightly irregular; I gave him two ounces of brandy and water; I then requested the gentlemen present to retire, and Dr. TRIPLER and I made an examination; at five o'clock I asked him how he felt, and he said very comfortable, but he had a pain in his bowels; he made no remark to me about this homicide; at fifteen minutes past five the pulse was seventy-four and respiration twenty-four and more regular; he felt thirsty, and I gave him a little water; his countenance was at this time pallid, his skin full and warm, and the pupils were unusually dilated; at forty-five minutes past five Dr. WOOD arrived, and we proceeded to probe the abdominal wound; previously a drachm of chloroform was administered, at his own request; probing lasted about one and a half or two minutes, and did not seem to cause him much pain; I was present when the probing was done; an ordinary probe was used for that purpose; there was no indication of the locality of the ball; from the direction of the probe the ball must have passed inward, downward and obliquely to the left; at forty-five minutes past six o'clock a consultation was held, Drs. WOOD, SAYRE, TRIPLER and myself being present.

Q.—Was any treatment agreed upon? Objected to and overruled.

WITNESS—The examination lasted at least half an hour; after that the course of treatment agreed upon was carried out; at seven o'clock Col. FISK was very uneasy and complained of a pain in his bowels; after the consultation he was given one quarter grain of morphine; he again complained of pain, and said he felt as though he had an old-fashioned Vermont belly ache; he asked for a stronger dose than morphine, saying that he was stronger than an ox and that it would take four times more to affect him than any ordinary person; his pulse was then seventy-four and respiration twenty-six; a quarter grain of morphine solution was administered, the same as before; from that he was restless and continually asked for more medicine, and it was given to him; he was given ten drops of Magendie's solution and his pulse was seventy-two and respiration thirty; he asked me if he had equal chances of recovery, and to be sure of what he said I told him to repeat the question. [Objected to.] He told me he did not want to be left alone; at nine thirty-five he still complained of great pain in his bowels, and said he must have something to quiet the pain; pulse seventy-two, respiration thirty-two; I gave him thirty drops of Magendie's solution; at nine three-quarters his condition was somewhat easier; he was perfectly conscious; I gave him some water, which he took himself; he took two swallows of water; pulse seventy-four, respiration, thirty-two; at five minutes to ten he still complained of a griping pain in the bowels; pulse eighty, respiration thirty-four; injected fifteen drops of Magendie's solution; Dr. TRIPLER did it; I was present when it was done; at ten three-quarters he still complained of pain in the abdomen, and asked for another injection of morphia; fifteen drops were injected.

Mr. TOWNSEND—Where? A.—Under the skin of the right arm; at eleven o'clock we held a consultation in the adjoining room; Drs. Wood, Sayre, Fisher, White, Steel and myself were present; the patient was then more quiet; pulse ninety, respirtion thirty-two; skin cool and moist; at half past eleven the patient was sleeping, but easily aroused; he took a drink of water, and conversed with Dr. WOOD previous to his leaving; at midnight the patient was asleep; pulse 100, respiration 36; he was snoring loudly; Col. HOOPER, his brother-in-law, said he always snored when asleep; at one o'clock the patient awoke, and asked for a drink of water; I asked him how he felt; he said he felt easier; I applied a cold water compress to the abdomen; the skin was warm; the pupils were active to the light; I gave him some brandy and water—two ounces; at half-past one the patient was asleep quietly; at two o'clock I sponged his face with water, which awoke him; pulse 126, respiration 20; I asked him how he felt; he said he was much better; two ounces of brandy, with water; at three o'clock I introduced a catheter, and drew away four ounces of water; pulse 154, respiration 22; two ounces of brandy, with water; abdomen somewhat swollen; at four o'clock the patient's condition was unchanged; at fifteen minutes past four, Dr. WHITE came; while he was conversing with me, Col. FISK awoke; in reply to a question he said he felt very easy; he asked for a drink of water, which I gave him; he took it in his right hand, and drank it, raising his head somewhat; soon after he fell asleep; at five o'clock the patient was sleeping soundly; I spoke to him, but he did not answer; I endeavored to arouse him, but was unsuccessful; I washed his extremities with ammonia, and applied the drug to his nostrils; it seemed to produce no effect; I endeavored also to give him brandy and water, but could not; at half-past six the condition of the patient was about the same; pulse 130, respiration 20; he was rather easier; the pupils were still sensible to light; I rubbed his limbs with ammonia, but could not rouse him; at quarter past seven, Mrs. FISK came and appealed to her husband for recognition; he was still unconscious; at eight o'clock consultation was held; pulse 130, respiration 18; pupils contracted, but sensible to the light; the patient remained in this condition until ten o'clock, when the pulse was 130 and the respiration 17 and irregular; from that time there was a gradual diminution and irregularity in pulse and respiration, and he ceased to live at ten minutes to twelve o'clock.

Q.—You were present at the post-mortem? A.—Yes; I observed it as near as I could.

The witness gave the appearance of the cadaver, as already described, length and direction of wound, &c.

Q.—What was the cause of death? A.—It was caused by the wound in the abdomen—immediately by shock to the nervous system.

Q.—When you first saw the patient, and ascertained the nature of the wound, (before the post-mortem was made,) what did you think of the character of that wound? A.—I was impressed that it was mortal as soon as I saw it.

Q.—You have spoken of the pulse and respiration as you have passed along; what would increase or decrease of the pulse indicate. A.—Increased pulse would indicate reaction—diminished pulse collapse; increased respiration would also denote reaction; diminished respiration the pressure of the shock upon the system.

Q.—Pupils sensible to the light—what would that indicate? A.—No severe effect from the use of opium.

Q.—What would contracted pupils indicate? A.—A collapsed state, a diminution of nervous energy.

Q.—Up to what time did the eye remain sensible? A.—I think up to four fifteen of the day he died.

Cross-examination by Mr. TOWNSEND.

Q.—I notice that you never say anything about the probing of the wound? A.—That was done before I was present.

Q.—You seem to have given your information entirely from that paper—will you let me have it, if you please? A.—I prefer to keep it.

Mr. GARVIN He just wishes to look at it temporarily, he will hand it to you again; let him have it. [Handed to counsel.]

Q.—You have made a distinction between shock and collapse, please explain that. A.—Collapse is a complete prostration of strength, either at the commencement or the end of an attack of disease or an accident; shock is an intense depression of the organic, nervous or vital powers, generally accompanied more or less by perturbation of mind and body.

Q.—There is a distinction; then? A.—Yes, Sir; in shock the pupils are generally dilated; in collapse they are contracted; they vary with different temperaments, according to the nature and energy of the disease.

Q.—Who sent for you? A.—I reside at the Grand Central, and I found a message on my slate to go to Room No. 213; I had known Col. FISK for about a year; I have never said I was an intimate friend of his; I never spoke to him above half a dozen times in my life; Col. FISK had made his will before nine o'clock; Dr. SAYRE was not aware of that when he spoke to him about it; this paper that I have been reading from is a copy of the original notes I made; it was copied by Dr. BELTON for me; I have a partial sun-stroke, and cannot use two of my fingers.

Mr. MCKEON—What is the meaning of this numbering of the pages of your manuscript. It does not begin one, two, three and so on, but is numbered thirty-four, forty-two, forty-three? A.—It is part of a history of gun-shot wounds; there are cases that occurred in the Crimea, in the French war and in our own army; it will probably be published at some future day.

Q.—At the consultation was it not considered that too much morphine had been given, and that the quantity must be diminished? A.—It was diminished because the desired effect had been produced; Dr. TRIPLER administered four doses—two by mouth and two by injection; the doses I administered were by mouth.

Q.—You have spoken of giving him brandy—how much? A.—Eight or ten ounces; a pint is sixteen ounces.

Q.—Now, a person who could walk upstairs, walk into a room, then walk across another room, then suffer himself to be undressed—were these evidences that, according to your statement, he was suffering from shock? A.—A person may receive an injury and not be aware of it at the time—not till some minutes after; besides Col. FISK was a man of very strong physical development and unusual vitality.

Q.—Was there a single indication of shock? A.—I should judge there was; his pulse was almost imperceptible.

Q.—How do you know? A.—So it was reported by Dr. TRIPLER; there was further evidence of the shock in his general personal appearance, his countenance, circulation, and respiration.

Q.—Why, his pulse was about 74 when you saw him, and his respiration 24. Will not moral impressions produce the same effect as accidents? A.—Yes; the death of a near relative might have as much effect as the cutting off of a leg by a cannon ball. The witness was examined at great length as to the relative indications of reaction from vital causes and from the effects of opium, but without eliciting much of importance.

AFTER RECESS.

After a short recess the examination of Dr. FISHER was resumed.

Q.—Were you present when that will was subscribed to? A.—Yes, Sir; I was a subscribing witness.

Q.—Who were present? A.—Dr. Tripler, Mr. Field, Mr. Shearman, Mr. Gould and Mr. Tweed; none others that I can recollect of.

Q.—Any ladies present? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—There had been ladies about there; was there at any time more than one lady there? A.—I think there were two.

Q.—When did you first see them there? A.—About the time I first arrived; I think so.

Q.—When was the first time you noticed they were not there? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—Did you see them there as late as eight o'clock? A.—I am unable to state.

Q.—Before the will was drawn, were they in the presence of Col. FISK? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Did you see them, or either of them, converse at any time with him? No, Sir.

Q.—How many were there in all beyond what you have stated in the room? A.—I don't think there could have been more than one or two more there, but I am not positive.

Q.—Do you know who the ladies were we have spoken of? A.—I never had spoken to them.

Q.—Do you know who they were? A.—Mrs. MORSE and her daughter.

Q.—You had seen them before; knew who they were perfectly well? A.—Yes, Sir; but had never talked with them.

Q.—Was young Mr. MORSE there during the time the ladies were there? A.—I think not; I think I didn't see him there at any time that night.

Q.—Do you know him? A.—Slightly.

Q.—Did you know him prior to that time? A.—I had spoken to him occasionally.

Q.—How long did these people remain there? A.—Most of them left soon after the will had been witnessed; after they had retired Dr. TRIPLER and myself remained.

Q.—Did you see any of them in the inner room after that? A.—I think I saw either Mr. TWEED or Mr. GOULD, or both; I never had spoken to Mr. TWEED before, and never had seen Mr. GOULD.

Q.—Did you converse that night with either of them? A.—Not to my recollection.

Q.—Did you converse any time that evening with Mrs. or Miss MORSE? A.—I think I did, after eleven o'clock, with Mrs. MORSE in the hallway.

Q.—How many times were the wounds probed that night? A.—Once by Dr. TRIPLER, once by Dr. WOOD, and afterward by Dr. WHITE; I think the probe was not removed from the wound, however, between the different probings; I was standing by at the time.

Q.—Any other test made that night, that you know of, with the probe? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How long a time were you absent that night, leaving Dr. TRIPLER alone? A.—I left him twice, five or ten minutes each time; I was alone with FISK perhaps half an hour.

Q.—What effect does brandy have on the pulse? A.—Stimulates it; stimulates the general system.

Q.—That added to the opium would increase the effect? A.—Not necessarily; it would be the general effect.

Q.—If a person had ten ounces of brandy given him, wouldn't that increase his pulse? A.—It would depend on the patient's condition and constitution.

Q.—Could you tell from the results produced whether they had been caused by shock, brandy or opium? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You have had some conversation since you went off the stand with some physician on this subject? A.—Not particularly.

Q.—Have you not talked about this point? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—With Dr. CARNOCHAN? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Who? A.—TRIPLER.

Q.—How long was Dr. SAYRE there? A.—I don't think he was in the room more than five or ten minutes; he came again at nine and again at eleven; he examined the pulse on the first visit and the abdominal wound.

Q.—Was any chloroform or morphine given at that visit? A.—Not while he was present, I don't think.

Q.—Didn't SAYRE administer some himself? A.—No Sir.

Q.—Why was it given? A.—To allay his nervous agitation; it was given a little before six o'clock.

Q.—When was it that the plaintiff's breathing became stertorous? A.—A very few hours previous to death; an hour and a half or two hours; that was the first I noticed of it.

Q.—Why did you apply that solution of ammonia to his nose, face, &c.? A.—I was afraid he would sink into a collapsed condition, because we could not arouse him.

Q.—Is not that the general effect of opium? A.—No.

Q.—Was he not insensible? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was there anything in any of these symptoms that was contrary to the effect produced by opium? A.—Yes; the respiration was too high; it was about 130, I think.

Q.—What is the ratio of the respiration to the pulse? A.—One in four, about.

Q.—You stated before that the respiration at that time was twenty and irregular and the pulse 135. Is not that an indication that it was not opium? A.—That is evidence of a shock; the pulse was irregular, which is an indication of a shock; I noticed the eyes also.

Q.—Are not the pupils of the eyes dilated under the influence of opium? A.—Not exactly.

Q.—Is it possible to arouse a person from collapse? A.—Not generally.

Q.—Did you ever hear of a case? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Why, then, did you use this solution if you thought it was collapse and knew he could not be aroused? A.—It was because he looked like it and I feared it would be coming on.

Q.—Were you near by and did you examine the post mortem carefully? A.—Yes, Sir; there were twenty or thirty medical men about, I should judge.

Q.—Did you notice any portion of the clothing or woolen matter on the line of this ball when you made the examination? A.—Nothing.

Q.—How long do you think the entire probing took? A.—Not over two minutes, I should think.

Q.—Did you see anything out of the way in the stomach, liver, or heart? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You believe the shock was the cause of his death? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you see Mr. POWERS in the room when you first went there? A.—I saw Mr. HENRY POWERS and Mr. HASKIN; no other gentlemen connected with the hotel.

Q.—Are you a married man? A.—I am.

Q.—Are you living at the Grand Central? A.—We were on that day.

Q.—You know HENRY DE CARLEY, at the hotel? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Had any conversation with him? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you say anything to this effect, that if two or three witnesses should swear against him he would be sent to the State Prison? A.—I said: "Suppose two or three witnesses should testify that you have committed perjury how would you like to go to Sing Sing?"

Q.—Why did you say this? A.—Because he is a nervous man and has no balance.

Q.—Why did you seek to take away what little balance he had? A.—I wanted to annoy him.

Q.—Why did you want to annoy him? A.—Because he is very irritable and sensitive.

Q.—Is that the only reason? A.—Yes.

Q.—Haven't you often called him a d——n fool to his face? A.—No, Sir; I said what I did more for a joke than anything else.

Q.—Is that the first time you have heard a remark of that kind made to him? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. TOWNSEND—I want to show the doctor has had sufficient interest to go to a certain witness and make such a remark as that.

Q.—In whose presence was it? A.—Mr. DALY, Mr. GUERNSEY and Mr. WATERHOUSE.

Q.—Did you ever go to Dr. WOOD and ask him about this case? A.—Yes, Sir; we were requested to meet there and refresh our minds.

Q.—Wasn't the meeting a suggestion of your own? A.—No; I think it came from Dr. WOOD.

Q.—Have you ever stated that the doctors were a unit on the testimony they would give? A.—I told you and Mr. DALY that we were unanimous.

Q.—Didn't you say it before I had spoken to you? A.—I told you I understood you were to examine the medical men and that you paid $500 and $1,000 to certain physicians for their opinions.

Q.—Did you then state that Dr. WOOD had informed you in regard to this matter? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What, if anything, occurred while Col. FISK was lying in this condition in that room between himself and any member of the Morse family? A.—Nothing to my knowledge.

Q.—Have you made any remark of that kind in reference to any improper conduct on the part of either of them to any person? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you not distinctly stated so to Mr. DALY? A.—State your question again.

Q.—Did you not within a month after this occurrence, and on the parlor floor of the Grand Central Hotel, state to Mr. DALY "that you could narrate circumstances that occurred in that room between one or more members of the MORSE family and Col. FISK that was perfectly disgraceful"? A.—Never, Sir.

TESTIMONY OF THE SISTER OF FISK.

Mrs. MINNA G. HOOKER, the half-sister of JAMES FISK, Jr., was next called to the stand, and testified briefly, as follows:

Q.—Are you a sister of the deceased? A.—I am.

Q.—What was your father's name? A.—JAMES FISK.

Q.—And your brother's name? A.—JAS. FISK, Jr.

Q.—Are you his half-sister? A.—Yes, sir.

MR. MCKEON'S OPENING.

Mr. JOHN MCKEON then opened the case for the defense. He said: Gentlemen of the jury, this is one of the most important and impressive duties in which I have ever been engaged. I stand here as one of the counsel for the defendant, and to me has been assigned the duty of opening for the defendant. For six months past he has been incarcerated, and now, for the first time, we have an opportunity of presenting his defense to a jury of his country. My first duty is to defend you, gentlemen. In the public Press you have been represented as men who have never read anything of this case; as men utterly ignorant, utterly incompetent for this purpose. And what is the truth? A more intelligent body of men I have never seen convened in a jury-box. You are unknown to me, but those who know me are satisfied I never say what I do not believe. I say that to a more intelligent body of men I have never addressed myself as counsel in any case. And how have you been selected? The Press, the great organ, I may say, of the country, has complained of the manner in which this jury has been selected. No man who sits upon that jury has been placed there by consent of the Court, by consent of the District-Attorney, and by consent of the prisoner. Every man who has come up to be examined as a juror has frankly told us, I believe, without a single exception on that jury, that he has read something of the case, and had expressed an opinion or an impression, and like intelligent men they have stated frankly to the triers that they were perfectly free in their minds to hear the evidence, and to decide according to the law and the evidence. We have confidence in these oaths of the jurors. We believe we are addressing men who are to be governed by a conscientious sense of duty. And I am glad we are not addressing twelve ignorant men, but twelve men of bright intelligence, and men who can understand this case with all its peculiarities. Let me now come to the business which is in hand. EDWARD S. STOKES is indicted for what? He is indicted in the paper which I hold in my hand for having on the 6th of January, 1872, inflicted a wound on JAMES FISK, the younger, from which wound FISK died. The charge against him is drawn up in what is called the common law count, and also under our Revised Statutes. The common law count sets forth the words "malice aforethought," and then they have added, "with the premeditated design to effect the death" of FISK, did shoot him, and that he died of that wound on the next day. Now I will read to you our own statutory definition of the crime of murder: "The killing of a human being, without the authority of law, by poison, shooting, stabbing, or any other means, or in any other manner, is either murder, manslaughter, or excusable or justifiable homicide, according to the facts and circumstances of each case. Such killing, unless it be manslaughter or excusable or justifiable homicide, as hereinafter provided, shall be murder in the following cases: When perpetrated from a premeditated design to effect the death of the person killed, or of any human being. When perpetrated by any act imminently dangerous to others, and evincing a depraved mind regardless of human life, although without any premeditated design to affect the death of any particular individual. As I advance with my reading I will endeavor to remove out of your minds a possible misconception. The last case is intended to cover such an instance as a man in a crowded thoroughfare, driving a horse furiously and thus killing a person, though not intending to. This indictment has been prepared upon the first case, that of killing "from a premeditated design to effect the death of the person killed, or of any human being." There are excuses for homicides. In the Revised Statutes it is provided that "homicide is justifiable when committed by public officers and those acting by their command, in their aid and assistance, either in obedience to any judgment of a competent Court, or where necessarily committed in overcoming actual resistance in the execution of some legal process, or to the discharge of any other legal duty," &c. Such homicide is also justifiable when committed by any person in either of the following cases: "When resisting any attempt to murder such person or to commit any felony upon him or her, or upon or in any dwelling-house, in which such person shall be, or, when committed in the lawful defense of such person, or of his or her husband, wife, parent, child, master, mistress, or servant, when there shall be a reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or to do some great personal injury, and there shall be imminent danger of such design being accomplished." I wish you to listen again to that provision, when he is placed under such circumstances as that, "there shall be a reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or to do some great personal injury, and there shall be imminent danger of such design being accomplished;" that excuses the homicide. The next thing is, as I will explain to you, the killing where the word manslaughter comes. A man may not be guilty of murder, but may be guilty of manslaughter, and I will read to you what that is: "The killing of another in the heat of passion, without a design to effect death, by a dangerous weapon," is manslaughter in the third degree. In regard to the degrees of punishment, I shall not trouble you. Now, it is under these provisions in regard to murder and the lesser degree of the crime of manslaughter that this case is to be presented to you. This case, had it been an ordinary one, would not draw from me such remarks as it is about to draw. These law-books which I have before me make prosecutions of this kind in the nature of public, official acts, to be conducted by public officers, and not to partake of the nature of a private prosecution. In this case my charge is distinctly to the District-Attorney, and to his face, that this is not a public prosecution, but a private prosecution. This display which has been made here of private counsel, has been, I say, but once before in the history of the administration of justice in this State. None of the gentlemen who preceded him in this high office have had alongside of them persons feed by private individuals. I challenge him to point to a single case which has been assisted by private counsel. The only cases in which they have been allowed are those in which they took the place of the public prosecutor. Just think what power is wielded by that officer. The District-Attorney can at once convert a felon into an honest man, by converting him into a witness, and he is a credible one if the jury choose to believe him. Further than that, I know the power has been exercised, and properly, too, of entering *nolle prosequis* in cases of life and death, and thus permitted persons to walk off the scaffold. The District-Attorney can go into the Grand Jury room and tell the Grand Jury, "If you indict this person I will immediately enter a *nol. pros.*, and tell the man to go free." He can hold all this power, and it is right. And when he holds that power, I deny that any public prosecutor should allow private prosecutors to be associated with him. You have seen the widow of the deceased brought here, attended by another. What for? To have an effect upon you. Would he ever have the widow of a poor Irishman, killed in the street, brought here, as he brought them? It was because FISK was a power in the land, and who, although dead, exercises a power today through his surviving associates. It is an appeal to appease that power. What further? I am sorry for my profession. My life has been devoted to it. The profession which has given to the country some of its brightest ornaments—we have seen that profession sacrificed in the present instance—I say it to the gentlemen here—(pointing to Messrs. BEACH and FULLERTON,) for mere money. They are here assisting—and not only here, but at every stage of the prosecution—and I will ask who pays for their services? And what is worse than all, these two gentlemen have received from this prisoner over $3,000 in money, and at the very time that I am speaking there is a complaint in a suit by WM. FULLERTON against EDWARD S. STOKES claiming $5,000 in addition to $500 paid him, and which was in that man's pocket at the time of the Coroner's inquest. These gentlemen are the men who were his counsel; the men into whose ears he has breathed his inmost secrets; men who have assisted him in the conduct of his suits in his great struggles with FISK. These men now aid the prosecution in attempting to take the life of this man. The members of my profession will never countenance such a thing as that. This case, the remark was made to me, is a great public question in some of its aspects. Mr. FISK was no ordinary man. I am not one of those who intend to underrate his abilities; he was a man who made the impress of himself on the age in which he lived; FISK during his life-time did things which attracted attention not only on this continent, but on the other side of the Atlantic. It is well that we should trace this man from the time he came to the surface of society down to the time that death overtook him on the 6th of January last. Who was FISK? Some thirty-seven years ago there was born in Vermont a poor boy who assisted his father in peddling, and showed great energy of character, great industry, great ingenuity. He took possession of his father's business, and at last was so successful that he went to Boston, where he entered into business for a leading firm. While there he engaged in speculation for them and on his own account. The war raged between the North and the South, and Mr. FISK, not being governed by any feeling of over-loyalty, went into operations in Confederate cotton and amassed a large sum of money. He then left Boston, came here, and established the firm of FISK, BELDEN & CO., in Wall-street. He then began a series of operations which astonished the world. He became imbued with the idea that if the Erie Railroad could be reached it would be a mine of wealth. The speaker referred to Mr. FISK's connection with the Erie Railroad, and said that from the time he entered that he had but one purpose to effect, and that was the accumulation of wealth. In the course of time it became necessary for him to make efforts of a legal character upon his opponents. If there was one man above another who understood human nature, that man was Mr. FISK. He wanted men to carry out his work, and among others he wanted a man connected with the Judiciary. How were these men to be brought in? It was a very simple process, of a combination between the politician and the stock-broker. He saw the power that was in the hands of certain political gentlemen, and that if he could get them to co-operate with him, they would hold the financial power of the City and State in their hands. He knew that the forms of law must be complied with. The efforts of Mr. FISK to get control of the Erie Road were detailed by Mr. MCKEON, and his manipulation of the Judiciary and the Legislature; the Ramsay suit was referred to, and the subsequent assault upon Mr. EATON, and he said it was communicated to STOKES that his life was to be forfeited in the same way. To show the power of the man, Mr. MCKEON read JAY GOULD's letter to the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the gold panic, the Fisk suit against Mr. BOWLES for libel, and the incarceration of the latter in Ludlow-street Jail; the "Black Friday" gold operations by which some men were made crazy, and others were driven to desperation. FISK became alarmed, and from that time forward always went armed. No man had done so much to debauch public morals as he. He became Colonel for a purpose. He wanted men of the roughs whom he could use. He pursued a system of brigandage, and his brigands were encamped in the very heart of the City. FISK operated through his politics. Any man that became opposed to him was marked for something, or perhaps for death. I might, said Mr. MCKEON, refer to certain things in his career which would throw suspicion upon him, but I will only refer to certain things which we might well question. Mr. FISK always having at his command a set of "droppers"—men who would follow him, men who would knock his enemies down and lay them out, and perhaps finish them entirely. Mr. FISK's common remark was, "If any one interferes with us, we never will prosecute him," and a favorite expression of his was, "Our touch is cold and clammy." Another favorite expression was, "We have grave-yards for our friends." What does this intimate? It shows that Mr. FISK had at his command a lot of men who would for a small amount, $500 or $1,000, "put any one up." We will show you that this gentleman who fired this ball at him made himself obnoxious to Mr. FISK at a certain time; that he found himself followed from time to time. On the 12th of December, 1870, Mr. EATON was going home one night from the house of Mr. CHOATE, when he heard a whistle and saw a man on one side of the street watching him, and another man just near his house; he heard a low whistle, and a moment afterward he was struck down within a hundred feet of Fifth-avenue, and was left there without any sign of life. We will show you that Mr. FISK organized that, and that he knew of the whole transaction; and we will show you that this man STOKES was told that he would be treated in the same way. Now I am coming to a personal matter. I have lived through the offices of District-Attorney for both the State and the United States for nearly four years. My business as such required me to prosecute perjurers, murderers, slave-traders and all of that character, and there never lived a man of whom I was afraid, nor ever met a man who I thought would do me a wrong until JAMES FISK, Jr., and I faced each other. I am cognizant of the statement that any man that opposed him ran a risk of his life. That was said to make Mr. FISK understand that he knew about the Eaton affair. I stated to the District-Attorney afterward that I knew what Mr. FISK had power to do, and that we all were at his mercy. You will ask me why this case was not presented; but not when one of the Police Commissioners was borrowing money from time to time from him, and political power was operating with him, and he prepared evidence which was intended to throw a slur upon Mr. EATON—that he was engaged in business of indelicate character in New-York; not a word of truth in that. The officials went and told certain editors that there was evidence against Mr. EATON; they knew that this evidence was false. I wish Mr. EATON was here to-day, and let him tell how that FISK admitted after, that if there was a pure man living in New-York it was Mr. EATON. Still further, I refer to Judge DOWLING. I wish he was here too, but he has gone to Europe only last week. He knew his name would come in. He assisted in arranging the plan to arrest STOKES on the charge of embezzlement. You see the influence of both civil and criminal power was in their hands. There was no chance for any human being, and a man might as well take in his own hands the law, or I would say, he would be excused under the circumstances in taking the law into his own hands. We will show you that this man STOKES was so apprehensive that he took measures to protect himself. He did not go out at all the last months of that Fall and Winter without being accompanied by some person to protect him, nearly always in a carriage with a person to protect him. He was told in November, last Fall, that FISK said he would have his life, and he was constantly apprehensive of his life. He was armed in consequence all the time. I do not pretend to say he was not armed. It was necessary for him under the circumstances to carry arms.

Now I come to the condition of things between FISK and STOKES. Now, with regard to Mr. STOKES: Each of you ask me how he became acquainted with Mr. FISK. I will give you something of STOKES' history. He was born in Philadelphia, and came to this City some seven years ago. He was seven or eight years younger than Mr. FISK. He went into the oil refining business, and in 1869 he entered into business with Mr. HARLEY, who was the confidential man of Mr. FISK. They started what was called the Brooklyn Refinery. HARLEY was to furnish the oil to Mr. FISK for the Erie Railway Company, and STOKES was to manage the business. The property belonged to Mrs. STOKES, the lady who now sits here—his mother. Fifty thousand dollars was the original sum put in, but it was afterward increased. In July, 1869, STOKES was at Saratoga, and HARLEY telegraphed him to come down on important business. When he arrived he was told that he was wanted by FISK, and he was brought over and introduced to him at the Opera-house. FISK said he wanted to get hold of this oil refinery, and if STOKES would manage to keep the rent down he thought he could make a good thing out of it, and he then entered into a plan that every barrel of oil that passed over the road should be charged to every other man engaged in the business, and at the end of the month a drawback train would lay up at the rate of sixty-five cents a barrel; the consequence was there was an immense profit made that yielded something over one hundred thousand dollars a year. This was all taken out of the Erie Railroad Company. Mr. STOKES had been doing a good business on his own account, but when he had an offer made to him to increase his business it was very natural to go into the immense power of Mr. FISK. FISK made other arrangements with different companies. In September, '69, Mrs. STOKES leased this property, and then STOKES rented it to the person who assigned it to the Company. Now, I introduce to you the name of a person of whom you have heard a great deal. STOKES was introduced to Miss MANSFIELD in November, 1869, at the Continental Hotel, in Philadelphia, by this same man, Mr. HARLEY, who was the agent of FISK at that time. The first time that STOKES ever saw Miss MANSFIELD at her house he called upon her on New-Year's Day, and was invited by FISK to dine with him. He did dine with him there. Mr. JAY GOULD, and some of the most prominent officials of the City and State were the associates that dined with Mr. STOKES upon that occasion. In April of that year FISK wanted to make a new arrangement as to this refinery. He wanted additional buildings, and to increase the capacity and power of the concern. It ended in getting a new lease from Mrs. STOKES at $12,000 a year, and to continue for five years. A new Company was formed, with a capital of $100,000, of which STOKES owned only 300 shares, in which FISK, GOULD and all were concerned. You will observe that Mr. STOKES had the minority of the stock, and the ground upon which that was put was that he should make so much in the management of the concern that he could pick up the largest number of shares. He was completely disappointed and failed in it. During the Winter of 1969-70, MANSFIELD became disgusted with FISK. She turned him away—would have nothing to do with him. For what? It is enough to know that Mr. FISK had a wife living in Boston, where she remained while he lived here with MANSFIELD. Now, I want you to mark the point that she became disgusted with him—disgusted as any woman ought to be, for a number of reasons; but the reason that she left him was that her health required that she should drive him away; that it was necessary that she should have nothing to do with him, and she separated herself from him. She remained away from him, but FISK was so infatuated with this woman—woman, this—that he begged her to take him back, and she, having the weakness of a woman—woman like, some people will say—she yielded to FISK's entreaties to take him back. It was in this Winter that FISK and his friends were struggling for this great financial and political power; it was in this Winter that he organized that raid upon Mr. EATON; and it was in this Winter that he said he possessed so much power that he alarmed every one that was brought in contact with him. He seemed to posses the power of a magician—to conform everything at his will—for good or evil; much, however, for evil, and every one stood in awe of him. STOKES visiting this woman MANSFIELD, it was very evident that FISK's attention was turned to him. In May of that year he made up his mind that there was something that required that he should separate from Mr. STOKES, and he ordered HARLEY to break up these drawback contracts, and, in obedience to the command of his superior officer, he withdrew these contracts. STOKES' business was paralyzed. He was living under the arrangement between FISK and himself in relation to furnishing oil, and if this was withdrawn his business must suffer. STOKES was on his knees to FISK, and wrote him a letter asking him to ask HARLEY to countermand that order, and to meet him at Delmonico's to settle the matter. FISK in answer sent a message to STOKES telling him he would meet him at MANSFIELD's that night. They come together in her house. This woman possesses an abundance of intelligence, for which, notwithstanding her surrounding circumstances, she ought to be credited with. A woman of twenty-four years of age, in all my conversations with her I have never seen her superior. There is no attempt to conceal her position, but I must do her justice in the case. She got them together there at her house that night—FISK making the arrangement for their meeting while meeting her in Central Park, and on that occasion it was arranged that FISK should sell out to STOKES. It was on that occasion that FISK said he had got into trouble with Mr. TWEED, who had found out that he had been making this operation in the oil refinery, and came up here with blood in his eyes, demanding his share [Laughter] in the profits. It was here he tried to intimidate STOKES by saying: "Our touch is cold and clammy." He told STOKES to his face. "I had made arrangements to railroad you up into State Prison." It appears that he had had a difficulty with a man, and FISK wanted to make use of that man for the purpose of getting him (STOKES) before the Grand Jury upon some charge, and in that way to get him into State Prison. He said his powers were so great there was no resisting him; that through his political associates in this City and through the political Ring his power was such over Judges and all public officers that they were completely under his control, and that they were ruling this City with a rod of iron, and that the Protestants never ruled France more severely than they were ruling New-York at that time. The Democratic Party of this City were disgraced by taking this man FISK, with the frauds upon him, to put him upon a rostrum to make a speech to form public opinion. After that this man STOKES made an arrangement to buy out Mr. FISK for $70,000. Finally FISK wanted to operate upon STOKES. He said to STOKES: "I want you to get back the affection for me." STOKES said: "I have no control of that. I will have nothing to do with it; it is not in my line." After referring to the comments of the Press in extolling Mr. FISK to the skies, and referring to the disgraceful spectacle in which this man STOKES was represented in not only killing FISK but having robbed him and committing forgery, he alluded to the private counsel associated with the District-Attorney as having been counsel for STOKES who had confided all his secrets to them. This man FISK had the Press behind him while he was alive. [Sensation.] He wanted to get this woman back again, and in October, 1871, he vowed vengeance against STOKES. It was a feeling of jealousy—a feeling of revenge which prompted him from time to time to endeavor to gain control of STOKES for the purpose of getting MANSFIELD back again into his affections. There was a weakness about him in that respect. He had threatened that he would take his life as we will show. STOKES was told that he had better arm and protect himself—that FISK would take his life. FISK meant that this man should be assaulted. We will show that men were following him night and day—that he could not go out even in a public place like Broadway, that he would not be followed from place to place, and the attention of persons called to that face. The poor fellow was so anxious for this settlement that his mind became disturbed. What did he do? Finding that FISK would not come to terms, he goes to Mr. BEACH and asks his advice. They told him to wait until January, 1871, when his mother should take possession of the property again. FISK, finding her in possession, sent some twenty-five or thirty of his men to take the premises, and STOKES was compelled to take legal proceedings. STOKES was arrested on a charge of embezzling, and not even allowing him to get bail, on the order of Judge DOWLING STOKES was locked up at Head-quarters, in Mulberry-street, from Saturday night until Monday morning. The difference was finally referred to CLARENCE SEWARD, who acted as arbitrator, and who awarded out of two hundred thousand dollars but ten thousand dollars to STOKES, five thousand dollars of which the lawyer was ready to take. [Laughter.] The management of these men was such that the day Mr. SEWARD signs the award he sails for Europe, and is in Europe now. Proceedings were commenced to set aside the award on the ground that SEWARD had passed upon but ten thousand dollars. FISK, feeling the disgraceful nature of the affair, wanted to put a stop to it, and he had one mode of doing so; he went out of the County of New-York and commenced proceedings; and he got Judge PRATT to issue an injunction preventing them from using certain affidavits. A man named POOTON was the reporter, and he lived over in Brooklyn, and that he was going to publish those affidavits, so they got an injunction to prevent their publication. In the meantime, FISK, wanting to operate against STOKES, induced a colored boy to make an affidavit, in which it was charged that Mrs. MANSFIELD and STOKES had attempted to black-mail him. He pretended to have heard this while he was attending table; and he gave a most incredible account. He was a willing tool. As soon as the boy had made these statements he disappeared from the State of New-York; if he had not he would have been arrested for perjury. That is one of the ways in which this case has been conducted. I should like to know why there has been this suppression of evidence? I charge the District-Attorney with suppressing it. Where is Mrs. MORSE? Where is Mr. MORSE? Where is the girl who waited on the MORSES? Has she, too, been spirited out of the State of New-York for fear of her showing that FISK was in the habit of having a pistol about him when in the MORSES' room? I say there has been a suppression of evidence. I complain here that the District-Attorney has not had the courage to take it as it should be taken. This has been a mere horse-call, in which only victory was thought of. The jury has a right to say, We will find no verdict on the evidence you have given. You have a right to show us certain things. FISK was armed last January. The rumor was that FISK was armed. What measures have you taken to show the fact? Mr. STOKES knew he was armed. The clothes have been in the possession of Mrs. FISK. They have been bandied about by private individuals. And then look at the manner in which things were conducted at the hotel. We have been compelled to be silent in relation to certain things at the hotel; but if we had been allowed, we would have taken the roof off that house. It was the business of the District-Attorney to take the roof off that house—to have detained every person. Where is Mr. POWERS, the head of the hotel? Where is Mr. HASKINS? Why is not everything connected with it developed? Why is it necessary that anything should be concealed? Because if it had every word would have been illustrated that I am going to tell you. Now let us go back to the law proceedings. MANSFIELD finding that she was libeled, commenced proceedings for a libel suit against FISK; and I am happy to say that the Judge treated FISK like any other person and compelled his attendance. At the examination the District-Attorney was represented by his assistant. Mr. FELLOWS. Mr. BEACH and Mr. SHERMAN appeared for FISK. MANSFIELD was examined, and STOKES was examined, and while that was going on, in the Court above came up another matter which I hold the District-Attorney responsible for. While STOKES was trying to get before the Grand Jury, this indictment was got out against STOKES by the worst gang that ever went before a District-Attorney. You see how this man was placed at the mercy of FISK—it was enough to unsettle his mind. At this point, on the 6th of January, I had some business with STOKES. At 9 o'clock STOKES called at my house at the upper part of the City, and told me he was going to be a witness in this case. We went over to Fifty-seventh-street, and there the examination was commenced before Judge BIXBY. The charge of black-mailing was disproved by the evidence of MANSFIELD, of WILLIAMS, and of STOKES. They swore that the whole of these charges were false. STOKES was asked by Mr. BEACH whether he had not expressed a determination to pursue and persecute him. He replied that he had been swindled by FISK and would pursue him by law. But no mention was made of a pistol; and there has not been a particle of evidence adduced showing that he ever threatened to pursue him with a pistol. After the case had been heard we came down into the City; and then it was that STOKES learned that the indictment had been found against him by the Grand Jury. He was deeply interested in this bet between him and Mr. SMITH, which was on a horse-race that took place on the Fleetwood Course. Five thousand dollars had been paid over to SMITH, as STOKES insisted, improperly. He had on the 22d of December presented his case to the Board, as stated by SMITH yesterday; and on that occasion proper notice had been given to the parties, and the Court ordered it to be transferred to Providence on the 9th of January. Now, you cannot have from this statement any idea that assassination was contemplated. The public Press has teemed with statements that STOKES followed FISK's carriage from the Opera-house down. I will show you from this book of the examination taken before the Coroner's jury that there is no truth in that statement. A man named HORACE CLARK started with STOKES and drove directly to the Hoffman House. He said he knew STOKES from having driven him before, and from having heard his name. The Hoffman House was STOKES' residence from the time of the departure of his wife until the 6th of January. He wanted some papers, to be used in his case before the Providence Board of Appeals. On arriving at the hotel, he went up to his room, got his papers, went to his box in the hotel office and found a dispatch he had sent to JOHN S. DOTY, in New-Jersey, returned marked "no such office." He had telegraphed to Eatontown instead of Eatonville. It is enough to know that he wanted DOTY to be here because he was to be a witness in that horse case. He then directed the man to drive him to Miss MANSFIELD's house, which was near the Opera-house. It has been said that he looked up as he passed it. That is not material. It was natural for anybody to do so, and particularly for him, as he had had so much business with Mr. FISK. When he got to Miss MANSFIELD's, he rapped on the window of the carriage, but when he saw the blinds closed, and recollected that she had been sick during the night, he told the cabman to turn round and drive to the Grand Central. One of his objects was to reach the place near there, where he thought he could get some men in the habit of congregating there as witnesses. You have the testimony of FISK's driver that he drove through certain streets; we shall show you that STOKES drove by quite a different route, and to the south-west corner of Fourth street and Broadway, about a block from the Grand Central. When he got there, he stopped the hack, paid the driver $2, and went up the street to the restaurant alluded to. He found there HENRY N. SMITH, POLHAMUS, and D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr. The last named asked him to go up-town with him, and STOKES answered that he was looking up witnesses in the horse case coming up on Tuesday, and then they both left, INGRAHAM going up and STOKES down Broadway. At 4 o'clock he crossed over the street on the corner of Broadway and Great Jones. Just then he was met by a gentleman of respectability and standing, who left a stage and said, "NED, what are you about; come along with me. I am going down to Niblo's to get tickets for the 'Black Crook.'" They walked down together, and as they passed the Grand Central he thought he saw a lady in the hotel bowing to him, and he said to this gentleman: "I think there is a lady I have met in Saratoga; come along over with me." The gentleman excused himself, and STOKES left him and went across to the ladies' entrance; then he saw that he did not know her, and walked through the main hall toward the stairs. The lady passed him here and went upstairs. He had his pistol in his pocket, being in fear for his life, as I have said. As he came to the turn, and got to the head of the stairs, he looked down and saw FISK coming in at the bottom of the stairs. His first feeling was to go down, and as he did so he saw FISK draw his pistol, and then he pulled his pistol and fired twice. FISK fell, and STOKES walked back, and as he got to the head of the stairs he said, "Go and get a doctor." He went down-stairs at a moderate pace, and when they tapped him on the shoulder he at once submitted. They took him upstairs in the presence of FISK, and as was stated before the Coroner's Jury, FISK said, "That is Mr. STOKES;" not a word about the shooting. It has been altered since to "Yes, STOKES," in answer to the question, "Is that the man who shot you?" When STOKES fired he was in imminent danger of his life, and if he hadn't drawn this man would have shot him dead at the same time. I went to see him that night, at a quarter past six, and in front of his cell I asked him for a statement of the occurrence, and he told me just what I have told you now. The next morning I communicated this statement to Mr. DAILY, one of my associates here, and to him are we indebted for the proof we shall show you that Mr. FISK was armed. We were afraid to develop our case, because we knew that perjury could be easily procured. It was for the purpose of preventing any one from manufacturing testimony on the subject that we kept our own counsel. STOKES might have been wrong, but he believed that his life was in danger; he had the hallucination that FISK was about to jump upon him suddenly; he slept with his pistol under his pillow. Whether his belief was well founded or not, makes no difference. I am sure he believed it, and if you are satisfied that he so believed, you are bound to acquit him. If you have reason to apprehend, from the desperate character of the man opposed to him, that he actually saw, or believed he saw, that man draw upon him, you will find him guiltless. Bear with us while we unfold this story to you. We ask you to believe us, and hear us in that spirit of mercy which the common law nobly, eloquently says, "would rather err on the side of mercy than on the side of justice."

On the conclusion of Mr. MCKEON's remarks, the Court adjourned until Friday.

A LOUISVILLE ROMANCE.

Secret Marriage of a Son of Gen. Hancock to the Daughter of a Merchant.

From the Louisville (Ky.) Ledger, June 28.

For some time past Mr. RUSSELL HANCOCK, son of Gen. W. S. HANCOCK, and at present connected with the firm of S. T. SUIT & Co., has been paying his addresses to Miss LIZZIE daughter of NICHOLAS GWYNN, Esq., a well-known Main-street merchant. Mr. GWYNN objected to the attentions of Mr. HANCOCK, and preparations were made to send the young lady abroad for two years. Two years is an eternity to young lovers, and they determined that their happiness should not thus be destroyed. On the 30th of April last, the young couple very quietly went to Jeffersonville, and were married by Rev. Dr. HUTCHINSON. After the ceremony the young lady returned to her father's house, and has remained there until yesterday afternoon. The avowed intention of the young people was to keep the marriage a secret until the old folks became reconciled to the union, when the marriage would be made public and the young man would claim his bride. But marriage, as well as murder, will out. One of the parties in the secret imparted it in confidence to a friend, and that friend did likewise. Yesterday afternoon, Mr. HANCOCK, finding that the secret was known, and would in all probability reach the ears of his father-in-law, wrote that gentleman a note giving the full particulars of the case. Before dispatching the note, however, he sent for his wife, and the young couple were registered at the Louisville Hotel last night.

The Coming College Races.

From the Springfield Republican, July 2.

The first of the numerous college crews who will contest in the regatta of the 25th arrived yesterday. They hail from Williams, and are accompanied by Mr. P. C. CHANDLER, their trainer, and the Chairman of their Regatta Committee. Their names are SUNSTER, (stroke,) SAUNDERS, WORDEN, SHOATS, (bow,) JOHNSON and WILLIAMS. Six crews have already engaged quarters—Williams, Amherst, Amherst Agricultural, Harvard, Yale and Bowdoin—and more are to come. The Brown University and Harvard crews have given notice that they will arrive on Friday, and the boat-clubs of this place are making preparations to meet them at the depot in their new uniforms. In the various crews which are coming will be representatives from all the States in the Union, and there will probably be over 1,000 Freshmen here to engage in or witness the contests. No less than 500 Harvard students are reported as coming. A meeting was held, last night, at the Springfield Club-house, by the Springfield Club, the Springfield Boat Club, and others who are interested, to arrange some of the necessary preliminaries. Money being one of the essential things required, a committee of eight was appointed from the two Clubs to solicit funds. Other committees will be appointed, and no labor will be spared by those who have taken the matter in hand to make the affair a brilliant success. There will be two equal prizes to be contested for, consisting of a set of six silver cups each, one set for the Freshmen and one for the University crews, while a fine set of colors will be contended for by the University crew alone.

OUR INDIAN POLICY.

Peace Policy of the Administration—Civilizing the Savage—Progress in the Indian Territory—The Indian as a Farmer—The Peace Mission to the Kiowas.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas,
Wednesday, June 26, 1872.

A few reflections occur to me on my return from the Indian General Council, which may, perhaps, be worth space in your columns as bearing upon the peace policy of the Administration. Within the Indian Territory affairs are working well. The five "Great Nations," so called, are recovering from the devastation of the war, and are making commendable progress in improving their condition. Schools are being erected, farms fenced in, orchards planted, and some little effort made at providing public improvements. This example is seen to produce favorable effects upon other tribes. The Osages, who have recently entered the Territory, are impelled with a general desire to emulate their civilized red brothers, and, now that the boundaries of their new reservation have been defined, they are working with great cheerfulness at building houses, fencing in farms and breaking the prairie. Other tribes are following their example. The Ottawas, the Kaws, the Pottawatomies, who have been living upon reservations in Kansas, have parted with their lands in trust to the United States, and are entering the Territory sufficiently endowed with funds to start them fairly on a life of useful industry.

It has long been regarded as an ethnological truth, that the Indian cannot stand civilization. He is supposed to be so essentially savage in his nature that a life of industry is insupportable to him. His proud spirit pines at the ignominy of useful labor, and he seeks the pleasant hunting-grounds of spirit land, rather than change from the roving condition of his fathers. But the practical experience of the present day explodes this theory entirely. The Muskogees, Cherokees and Choctaws, with railroads running through their lands, with newspapers published in their own dialects, and surrounded with most of the comforts of civilized life, are actually increasing in numbers. It is true, the change from barbarism to civilization is not effected without a fearful wasting of numbers. At the session of the General Council, held in June, 1871, JOHN W. GREYEYES, a Wyandotte delegate, spoke of a confederation formed some years ago, and bound with the sacred tie of wampum, between his own people, the Senecas, the Qua-paws and the Peorias. "We have wasted since then," exclaimed the aged orator, "like the mist that arises from our streams before the beams of the morning sun, but this compact has never been broken with a single deed of violence offered to the white man or to an Indian of any other tribe."

The Sacs and Foxes are doing very creditably. They have been on their reservation less than a year, and the report of the Educational Committee, already given to your readers, shows that they have located homes, fenced in small farms, ranging from two to fifteen acres, and are now busy building houses and schools, and otherwise preparing for a life of industry and self-support. Dr. BRINER, the Sac and Fox Agent, happening to be at Okmulgee, I gained interesting details from him of Indian life during the transition state. They are docile and subdued, and the apathy that seizes upon them is truly afflictive. Their disregard of hygiene came near driving my informant distracted. Their capacity for fasting and gorging borders upon the miraculous. At a medicine feast they will dance and howl themselves into delirium, and then eat enough to last them for a week. They have a great proclivity for lying upon the ground and leaving the region of the bowels exposed, this causes fever and dysentery, and the doctor complained of having an unhealthy time with his charge.

At the commencement of the civil war it will be remembered that over half of our recruits found their way into hospitals, the victims of dysentery and various types of low fever. A radical change of habits, with a reckless disregard of the rules of health, caused this great evil. But by degrees, the Indian is aroused from his torpor. Attached to every agency are a blacksmith, one or more carpenters, a farmer or two, and frequently a miller. These men are employed to aid the Indians in their work. The example of these men's industry can be used by a judicious Agent to arouse the energies of the red men. These mechanics want laborers, and the most active of the Indians are set to work at a low rate of wages. When the agency buildings are erected the Indians begin to want houses built for themselves. The answer is invariable: "You go and cut lumber and bring it to the mill, I will saw it into logs for you and lend you a carpenter to help you build your house." The Indian has to be taught to work for himself. There are always some with energy sufficient to accept this offer, and when they get comfortably housed their brother red men are incited to follow their example. Schools are built and farms fenced in by the same process of inducement. Whatever they want done to improve their condition the Agent is always ready to aid them in, if they will apply their own industry to the work.

Breaking the sod and planting corn follow next. The Agent furnishes plows and oxen, purchased with their own trust funds, and a farmer to direct the process, but the Indian must conform to Poor Richard's maxim, and put his own hand to the plow. At some agencies enough corn is raised to supply the domestic consumption, and occasionally an Indian is found who takes to farming with all the zeal of his white brother. WAR-LOO-PEE, a Caddo Chief, is a very excellent farmer. GEORGE WASHINGTON, a more advanced Caddo, has his ranche in the western portion of the Territory, and attended the Council with a stylish covered wagon and pair of mules that would rather astonish some newspaper writers who are always harping upon the degraded Indian. BLACK BEAVER, a Delaware, had two hundred acres of corn, breast high on the 1st of June. He was looking for a yield of fifty bushels to the acre, and was figuring up quite a handsome return for his Summer's labors.

THE NON-INTERCOURSE LAW.

During this probationary stage it is found necessary to protect the Indian from interference by the whites. Secretary COX, in a message relating to the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, remarked: "The policy of preserving the Indian Territory as free as possible from intrusion by white settlers, under any form, has been hitherto regarded as firmly established in this country. It has been based upon the well-known fact that the Indian tribes which are brought into closest contact with the whites have been uniformly injured by drunkenness and other vices, which they seem peculiarly unable to resist, and the only hope of their complete civilization seems, by common consent, to rest upon our ability to keep them by themselves, under stringent laws with regard to the introduction of intoxicating liquors, and in circumstances where immoral intercourse with the whites shall be prevented as thoroughly as possible." The proceedings of the General Council show that the nations and tribes represented in that deliberative body are progressing in wealth, education and useful industry. And not only is this example salutary in extending its influence to many of the wandering tribes, but we find their earnest endeavors devoted to propaganding among their wild brothers, and bringing them within the reach of civilizing influences. In the Council held last year we find LITTLE BLACK KETTLE, a warlike and distinguished Cheyenne Chief, so powerfully impressed with the increased comforts of civilization that he made an offer to go out to the Staked Plains and bring in all the wandering tribes that he might find there.

THE PEACE MISSION TO THE KIOWAS.

This mission is undertaken in the same spirit of philanthropy. These Indians are committing outrages which will deservedly bring down trouble upon their heads. The matter was discussed with great earnestness in the Council, and some delegates declared that the principal Chiefs, LONE WOLF and KICKING BIRD, with a number of their followers, were desirous to settle down and live a peaceful life, but a rabble of hot-heads prevailed, and the tribe was becoming infamous for its daring raids and murderous onslaughts. This Peace Commission, composed of the most influential men in the Territory, will visit the Kiowas in their camps, smoke the pipe of peace together, and urge them to making a peace treaty under the sacred influence of wampum. The blessings of civilization will be descanted upon in interminable harangues, for which the Indian shows such huge capacity, and the terrible consequences that will come home to them if they continue their present lawless practices, and inflame to wrath their Great Father in Washington, will be dwelt upon with due solemnity. The Commissioners express entire confidence that they will succeed in their mission. The Cheyennes, the Arapahoes and two bands of the Comanches, have been won over to peace and amity through the voluntary efforts of their red brothers. If this appeal to the Kiowas shall prove successful, another expensive and inglorious Indian war will be averted, and the national scandal of another Indian massacre rendered unnecessary.

In view of these facts it is but justice to the Indian race to allow them a reasonable term of years to work out their own salvation. They feel bitter under the sense of past injustice, but are contented with their present treatment and hopeful of the future. Many of the stories of Indian outrages telegraphed through the country are either manufactured for a purpose or grossly exaggerated. The just and humane treatment they are receiving from Government is producing an excellent effect upon their minds, and it will be the part of wise statesmanship to curb the settler's lust for Indian lands for awhile, in order that the present experiment of civilizing the aborigines may have proper time to show its results. KANSAS.

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT.

Programme of Public Exercises at the Coming Commencement.

The following is the programme of exercises connected with the sixty-eighth Commencement of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College:

Sunday, July 7.—3½ P. M., baccalaureate discourse, by President BUCKHAM; 7½ P. M., anniversary of Society for Religious Inquiry; address by Rev. JAMES MCCOSH, D. D., President of Princeton College.

Monday, July 8.—9 A. M. and 2 P. M., examination of candidates for admission to the University at College Rooms; 8 P. M., Commencement concert at City Hall.

Tuesday, July 9.—9 A. M., annual meeting of Alumni at the College chapel; addresses commemorative of GEORGE W. BENEDICT; 11½ P. M., annual meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society; 2½ P. M., celebration of the Phi Beta Kappa; oration by ——; 4 P. M., celebration of the Sigma Phi Society; oration by Rev. NORMAN SEAVER, D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y.; poem by GEORGE B. REMICK, Esq., of Detroit, Mich.; 8 P. M., Junior exhibition.

Wednesday, July 10.—Commencement Day. 9½ A. M., procession from College; 10 A. M., orations of Graduating Class; Masters' orations; conferring of degrees; corporation dinner; 8 P. M., Commencement levee at President's house.

Music to be furnished by the Germania Band of Boston. Commencement boat ride on Lake Champlain Thursday evening, by the steamer *United States*. The railroad and steam-boat companies will carry all persons attending the Commencement exercises for fare one way. Return passes must be procured of CHARLES E. ALLEN, Secretary of the Alumni.

FIVE YEARS A SQUAW.

How the Romance of Indian Life was Taken Out of a Massachusetts White Woman—Return of Miss Amanda Barber from the Brule Teepees.

The Kansas City (Mo.) *Times* has the following particulars of a story briefly narrated by telegraph:

The steamer *Fontenelle* arrived at this city, yesterday morning, after a three-months' trip to Fort Benton and the mountains. Among her miscellaneous cargo of robes, furs, peltries and Nebraska corn, was a female named Miss Amanda Barber, who, in a fit of fanatical romance, offered herself, in 1867, as a voluntary missionary to the Brulé Sioux, then occupying the territory between the Cheyenne River, and the Big Horn mountains, Dakotah Territory. Miss BARBER created quite a sensation in the Eastern States by her marriage with a young Indian named SQUATTING BEAR, who accompanied a party of Sioux to Washington in 1867. Miss BARBER was at that time a clerk in one of the Departments at Washington, in a position secured for her by Gen. BUTLER, before the impeachment *fiasco*. According to her own statement, made yesterday to our reporter, she was firmly impressed with the ideality and perfection of the red men of the plains. She had read everything relating to the Indian tribes, from the reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs down to the latest dime novel. In a fit of enthusiasm or temporary insanity, she offered herself to and became the wife of SQUATTING BEAR, a junior chief in the Lone Horn band of Brule Sioux, and with him and his party returned to the Yankton Agency, where she was duly initiated into her new life as a white squaw. Her romantic ideas of Indian life seemed to have received a terrible shock since her introduction to her new home and relations, and though she endeavored to fulfill her mission as a teacher and missionary to the best of her ability, her progress appears to have been as slow as the progress of civilization on the plains.

She states that her first great surprise was being required to mount upon a wild, vicious pony, and travel without saddle or attention over the country from the Missouri to the White Earth River, a distance of several hundred miles. Her inability to make the journey provoked mirth among her husband's companions, and finally exasperated SQUATTING BEAR until he bound her with a rope to the pony's back and led the animal himself, on the westward trail. She was still more suprised to find her husband possessed of two other wives, one a vicious, dirty squaw of forty years of age, the other a girl of scarcely fourteen years.

Her life in his wigwam, or *teepee*, was not so bright and happy as she expected it would be. Her husband's absence was taken advantage of by her rivals to compel her to perform the vilest drudgery, such as gathering wood, cooking meat, and scraping robes for the tanning process, but during SQUATTING BEAR's presence at home Miss BARBER appears to have been better treated. Her husband, in a violent fit of passion, killed his oldest squaw during the first year she was with the tribe, when, without warning or notice, she was hurried off to the main camp of the Brules, three days' journey toward the mountains, and from thence she accompanied the tribe on its annual buffalo hunt, where she became sick from exposure and fatigue. She was left at a temporary drying-camp at Rawhide River, where she attempted to escape by walking to Fort Fetterman, a distance of sixty miles. For this attempt she was beaten until nearly dead, and then sold by her husband for three ponies to a Cheyenne Chief, who sported the expressive *soubriquet* of COO-COOSE, or Baconsides. She was taken north in 1870, and has remained with the Cheyennes ever since, until her escape this Spring, when she made her appearance at and claimed the protection of the authorities at Fort Benton.

Miss BARBER conversed with our reporter without diffidence, and answered any question asked of her. She says that, so far as the romance of Indian life is concerned, she found none of it. Her efforts to teach and reform the young Indian children were treated with indifference and contempt. She learned the Sioux language easily, but the Cheyenne dialect was harder to acquire. She has a much higher opinion of the Cheyennes than of the Sioux. The latter tribe she says are to blame for nearly all the thieving and murdering done in the white settlements. She found it necessary to paint and color like the rest of the tribe while she was with them, and twice witnessed the murder or execution of white men, once a soldier belonging to the Thirty-second United States Infantry, who had been taken while out hunting, who was burnt and scalped; the others were two teamsters brought from Fort McPherson. All three were burnt at a place called "Saddler's Hill," in the Nebraska "Bad Lands." Miss BARBER asserts that there will be no peace while white men intrude into the Buffalo range or tempt the cupidity of the Indians by bringing stock and valuables out into the exposed frontier settlements. The Indians have the greatest contempt for the white men's judgment and the efficacy of the soldiers.

Miss BARBER left the steamer *Fontenelle* at this port, and after a few hours' rest, started on her way to the home of her friends, at Milford, Mass.

Greeley and Tammany.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been a reader of the *Tribune* for the last fifteen years. During that time I had unbounded faith in HORACE GREELEY, but in common with hundreds of *Tribune* readers in this town, I have become utterly disgusted with its present course. I am convinced that there is, in reality, a corrupt bargain between Mr. GREELEY and Tammany Hall. I casually overheard a conversation between an Anti-Greeley Democrat and the delegate to the Baltimore Convention from this town and district in reply to the objections of the Anti-Greeley man. Said delegate was very positive—in fact, claimed to speak from actual knowledge—that there was an understanding, a bargain, that "if Mr. GREELEY was elected the claims of PENDLETON and HOFFMAN would be recognized, and they undoubtedly would be rewarded with seats in the new Cabinet." This is the bargain. There is no doubt of it. What, then, is the duty of Republicans? I conceive it to be my duty to vote for Gen. GRANT, and if old Connecticut does not cast her electoral vote for him the signs of the times are deceptive. The people are not ready to restore Tammany Hall to power. Count me for GRANT every time. M.

STAMFORD, Conn., Saturday, June 29, 1872.

COMMENCEMENTS.

Successful Year at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

Another Large Female College to be Erected.

Interesting Ceremonies at the Wesleyan University in Connecticut—List of the Graduates at the Various Institutions.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

Account of the Institution and Its Work—List of Graduates—The President's Address.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TROY, Monday, July 1, 1872.

It is a characteristic of truly meritorious schools which have a reputation of long standing, and are quietly doing their work thoroughly, and annually sending out their quotas of accomplished men, that they do not obtrude themselves upon public notice through the newspapers. I will mention one. The Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, of Troy, has just completed its forty-eighth anniversary, at which seventeen young men received the degree of Civil Engineer. A class of over fifty freshmen are thus at the end of four years so "thinned out" by the requirements, drill and severity of the scientific course of study in the institute, that only one-third of the contestants for its degree are able to pass its examinations and take its honors.

One hears little of the Institute in the papers, and yet its average attendance of students is 150—exceeding the list of many more pretending collegiate institutions.

Its degree of Civil Engineer has long been rated at as high a value as that of any other scientific and technical school in the country, both on account of the attainments its diploma certifies to, and of the number of distinguished engineers, naturalists and scientific men found in its list of graduates. A man cannot go through the Institute without learning its course, the success of the Institute, under the competition of well-endowed institutions all about it—itself not endowed at all—is owing to the fact that it holds up the grade of its scholarship course of study and requirements unvaryingly. West Point is less impartial, exacting and rigid.

The following is the list of graduates this year as Civil Engineers:

William A. I. Aikin, Baltimore, Md.; John F. Alden, Troy, N. Y.; George Burnham, Jr., Philadelphia, Penn.; William H. Burr, Watertown, Conn.; W. Lee Church, New-York City; Frederico G. Garcia, Lima, Peru; Harvey M. Geer, Troy, N. Y.; George H. Lea, Philadelphia, Penn.; Graham MacFarlane, Towanda, Penn.; Elias P. Mann, Troy, N. Y.; William Marling, Halifax, N. S.; David Reeves, Philadelphia, Penn.; William B. Sherman, New-Bedford, Mass.; Ellery Stowell, Cooperstown, N. Y.; Alexander J. Swift, New-Brunswick, N. J.; Alfred Walter, New-York City; Jonas F. Young, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

From President FORSYTH's address to the Graduating Class, out of many topics of a practical sort appropriate to the occasion, I select the following:

"Let me direct your attention to some of the abuses which cluster about a most beneficent enterprise. If you look on the railroad map of the country you will find the great trunk lines of transportation mainly running East and West, and the whole system within the management, control, and influence of about a dozen corporations, which are in turn managed by a less number of cliques who disavow any other motive of action than that of extreme selfishness, and that their policy is to make money possibly for their stockholders, at all events for themselves—how? By making the people pay, through conspiracy against their rights, and consolidation of all rival and competing lines, such rates as shall warrant a good dividend, even upon a doubled or watered stock. The last penny is extorted from the traffic which the law will allow, and the legislation of the country is moulded by these men. Franchises which the people have granted in trust for the public, these conspirators now wield against the people, and to subserve private personal interests. The people gave them rights, and in return the people are wronged and fleeced. What they gave away was in tender consideration of the public good, but it is used mercilessly to subserve the particular private interests of cliques. These things are abuses which await the rectifying power of the people. It is no part of the engineer's duty to stand in the way of reform. We are notably a long-suffering people—but when popular attention is aroused to some injustice, some manifest unfairness, some great ingratitude, then stand by and see the salvation which a free people holds in reserve for itself against all abuses and all forms of oppression. Curious to observe, these chastisements come from the arm of power through the ballot-box!"

The next term begins Sept. 16.

DREW FEMALE SEMINARY.

Closing of the School for the Season—Preparations for the Erection of a New Female College.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CARMEL, Monday, July 1, 1872.

The closing exercises of the year in this seminary have been of more than usual interest, and as the magnificent gift of DANIEL DREW for the building and endowing of a first-class seminary and female college, to be equal to any in the country, is to be connected with this institution, the public will be interested to know something of the present status of the school and the plans and prospects for the future.

In 1866, Mr. DREW obtained from the Legislature of New-York an act of incorporation for the "Drew Seminary and Female College." Section 2 reads, "The objects and purposes of the said corporation are to promote the education of the youth of both sexes in literature, science and the arts, and to furnish to young women the advantages of a collegiate course of study." There will, however, be no need of changing the act of incorporation—for the present grand purpose seems to have been in the mind of the originator from the start—and he has lately announced his intention to proceed at once to the erection of a building that will give the best accommodations for at least four hundred scholars.

Carmel is the native place of Mr. DREW. It was here that he commenced business life a poor boy, and there are many who very well remember the time when he failed to get trust for $5. He cherishes a most natural and honorable pride to found here a grand institution of learning. Every one must own that there is no place more beautiful, more healthy, more convenient of access than Carmel. The grounds of the present institution front on a charming natural lake—Glenida—and from every window of the building is to be seen a wide, far stretch of the most varied landscape. The only other better position is one about forty rods further back from the lake and some fifteen or twenty feet higher, that has been selected as the site of the new building. The new building is to be 400 feet long, with extensions at each end, and a very deep one running back from the centre. The main part will be four stories high. It is to be built of a foliated granite that is found in great quantities near the site, and the building is sure to be one of the most imposing and beautiful in the country. The founder has placed no limit to the cost, only stipulating that it should have durability, convenience and beauty. The architect, Mr. A. S. HATCH, of New-York, has taken all pains to secure the first and last, and Rev. GEORGE C. SMITH, the present principal, and for fifteen years a teacher and principal in various schools, has given attention to the matter of convenience. He has visited most of the great schools, and all that the best experience and most advanced science can suggest has been thoroughly studied and adopted; and the building will afford a model in the various departments for the teaching of science and art and languages, with the best ventilation of every room, thorough lighting and heating by gas and steam; and added to these a kitchen, dining-hall and laundry such as are found only in first-class hotels.

Mr. DREW proposes to give the institution such an endowment as will insure its permanent success. It is to be made an academy for both sexes, where young men and women can prepare for college, and where the ladies can take a full college course, and graduate from the department of the Female College, and receive the usual college degrees. The plans of the building are now in the hands of several builders, who are to give in their estimates within a few days. Work on the grounds will soon follow, and the whole thing pressed to completion as rapidly as possible. The new Drew Seminary and Female College will draw a large patronage from the New-York, and New-York East Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is sure of a large number of scholars. The present seminary is one of the finest in the country. Although having accommodations for only fifty boarders, it has eight professors, and each department is most ably managed. The examinations indicated that classes in music, French, science, mental and moral philosophy enjoyed the best of instruction. At the same time the common English branches were most faithfully attended to. We know of no school where the advantages for education are any better, where the moral and refining influences are more marked, where there is so much attention given to the comfort of the scholar in finely-furnished rooms, abundant and wholesome food, and in the many things that are so well known as the discomforts of the ordinary boarding-school. And now that the railroad will soon be finished to Carmel, connecting it with New-York and Boston, the only real objection will be removed of founding so great a school so far from any large city.

VAD.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

Class Day Exercises—List of Anniversaries to Take Place—Names of the Graduates.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Monday, July 1, 1872.

The Class Day exercises at the Wesleyan University, took place last Thursday. The day was a fine one, and the students carried out with a right good will, the many ceremonies that have been for years associated with this occasion. Commencement, which this year will take place on the 18th, is the notable event in the course at this institution, and many of the old students and friends of those who are to graduate, will be present on that occasion. Beginning on the 11th there are to be a number of College Anniversaries of which I subjoin a list.

Contest for Rich Prize—Thursday, July 11, 7½ P. M.

Prize Declamation of the Junior and Sophomore Classes—Friday, July 12, 7½ P. M.

Baccalaureate Sermon, Rev. Jos. Cummings, D.D., LL. D.—Sunday, July 14, 10½ A. M.

Sermon before the Missionary Lyceum, Rev. Cyrus D. Foss, D. D.—Sunday, July 14, 7½ P. M.

Reunion of the Class of 1847—Monday, July 15, 7½ P. M. Orator, Rev. Bishop Edward G. Andrews, D. D.; Poet, Prof. Alexander Winchell, LL.D.; Historian, Rev. Joseph E. King, D. D.

Gymnastic Exhibition—Tuesday, July 16, 9 A. M.

Meeting of the Trustees—Tuesday, July 16, 9 A. M.

First Quadrennial of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity—Tuesday, July 16, 7½ P. M., Orator, Rev. Eugene R. Hendrix; Poet, Rev. William S. Studley.

Business meeting and anniversary of the Alumni Association—Wednesday, July 17, 10 A. M.

Commencement Concert, Temple Quartet, and Mrs. H. M. Smith, Wednesday, July 17, 7½ P. M.

Reunion of the classes of 1847, 1857, 1862, 1865 and 1869, Wednesday, July 17.

Alumni festival, Wednesday evening, July 17.

Commencement, Thursday, July 18, 1872.

Music, Temple Quartet, of Boston.

The graduating class consists of twenty-seven members, and includes a number of more than average ability, and who will undoubtedly in after-life be distinguished for great mental power. The names of those to graduate are as follows: Delos R. Baker, Joseph Henry Beale, James Madison Beede, Edwin Alonzo Blake, Isaac J. Lansing, Edmund M. Mills, Frank Mason North, Julius Willie Paige, John Ayer Cass, Perry Chandler, Benjamin Stephen Clark, Samuel Greenleaf Cushing, John Alphonso Day, Albert Monroe Graves, Almon Everett Hall, John Newton Holt, Silas William Kent, Watson Lyman Phillips, Damon Clarke Porter, Charles Francis Rice, Robert James Round, Arthur Benton Sanford, Henry Townsend Scudder, Allen Rosencrans Shay, Eugene Alonzo Webster, George Washington Wright, Charles Wesley Young.

Closing of the Industrial Schools.

The Industrial Schools of the Children's Aid Society were closed yesterday for their Summer vacation. Unlike children attending private or even our public schools, these little ones regard the Summer recess as something very undesirable. The kindness they receive from their teachers is so unlike anything they meet with at their homes, and the air of cleanliness and comfort pervading the school-room contrasts so strongly with the dens into which many of them are crowded, that to be deprived of the sympathy of their teachers and the comparative coolness of the school is to them a source of regret. The number of pupils enrolled during the past year has been greater than during any previous year, and the work devolving upon their teachers has correspondingly increased. There is no class of philanthropic workers more deserving of encouragement and sympathy than the self-denying ladies who devote their time and talents to training the poor waifs of our City. Their respite from labor comes none too soon, and we hope that it may be amply enjoyed. The schools of the Children's Aid Society will reopen the first Monday in September.

Strong Stream of Gas from an Oil-Well.

A freak of an oil-well near Titusville, Penn., is thus recorded in a recent number of the *Titusville Courier*: The well had been sunk for about twenty days, but continually poured forth such a volume of gas that it was found impossible to pump it, as the valves would not work. The tubing was pulled and the well was cased, in order to let the gas blow off, so that it might be pumped. After the casing was put in, the sand pump was lowered for the purpose of agitating the well, when the gas raised a column of water, throwing a solid stream into the air a hundred feet. The noise was terrific, and could be heard for a distance of more than two miles. The noise was something like the loud roar of thunder, and when the column burst at the top it threw the water each way for fifteen rods from the well. The water was exhausted in about twenty-five minutes, and then a column of gas followed, rising with tremendous force fifty feet above the derrick. The outpouring of the gas makes a roaring noise that can be distinctly heard for two miles from the well. No tools can be put into the well. As soon as the attempt is made, with such force does the gas come out that the tools are carried into the air. The stream of gas shows no signs of diminishing, and its loud and continuous roar can be heard for miles around.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—FOR FRIDAY, JULY 5.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Smith, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M., Calendar called at 10 A. M.—20, Peck vs. Clark; 29, Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c.; 44, Williams et al. vs. Cairo and Fulton Railroad Company; 88, Westervelt vs. Westervelt; 90, Runyon vs. Drew; 93, Andrews vs. The Craftsman's Life Assurance Company; 95, In re Totteix vs. Receiver of Lorillard Insurance Company; 96, Seixas vs. Seixas; 98, Bell vs. Bell. Call 101, Lynch vs. Wiedenfeld et al.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Bryan vs. Baldwin; motion granted; see memorandum with clerk.

Henry vs. Peck; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Reed vs. McKibben; motion denied, with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Loughran vs. Cook et al.; motion granted.

Hunt vs. Livermore; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Bartlett vs. The East Tennessee Zinc Company; findings and decree signed.

Libby et al. vs. Rennie; motion denied, with $10 costs; see memorandum.

Boehm vs. Boehm; see memorandum for counsel.

Westlake et al. vs. Bostwick et al.; see memorandum on papers.

Beers vs. Gates; ordered granted.

Bruce et al. vs. Shook et al.; reference granted.

Fuerth et al. vs. Denner; motion to punish for contempt denied, without costs, and motion for receiver granted, with $30 costs.

Burt vs. Smith; motion denied, with $10 costs, to abide the event.

Young vs. Sneden; see memorandum.

Holdane vs. Matthews et al.; motion denied, with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

By Chief-Justice Daly and Judges Robinson and Larremore.

Green vs. Harris; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief-Justice DALY.

Flynn, by Guardian, vs. Hotten; judgment reversed. Opinion by Judge ROBINSON.

Johnson vs. Underhill, Executor; judgment reversed and a new trial ordered. Opinion by Judge ROBINSON.

Brennan vs. The Security Life Insurance Company; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide the event. Opinion by Judge ROBINSON.

Peine vs. Cox; judgement reversed to $51, and affirmed for that amount. Opinion by Judge LARREMORE.

Foot vs. The Ætna Life Insurance Company; judgment reversed, and judgment absolute should be rendered in favor of the defendants. Opinion by Judge ROBINSON.

Green vs. The New-York Central Railroad Company; judgment reversed; new trial ordered, costs to abide the event. Opinion by Judge ROBINSON.

Adams vs. Read; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief-Justice DALY.

Coughtry vs. Levine; reargument ordered. Opinion by Judge LARREMORE.

Flewelling vs. Brandon; judgment reversed. Opinion by Judge LARREMORE.

Albro vs. Figuaro; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief-Justice DALY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

On and after July 5, 1872, Chambers will be held in the Chamber of the Board of Supervisors.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 3.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10¼ A. M.

$9,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C...117		$5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.112¾
500 do......small.115¾		33,000 do..........112¾
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, small......115		28,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C., bet. call...112¾
30,000 U. S. 5-20C., '68 C. 115		

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 Erie R.......b3. 55¼	200 Pacific Mail...b3. 73⅝
500 do........ 55	200 Lake Shore.......... 97
200 do.........s3. 54¾	200 do..........c. 96⅞
200 do......... 54⅞	100 Union Pacific...s3. 37⅛
200 do......... 55	100 North-western.... 72⅞
500 do......... 54⅞	300 do.......... 73
500 do.......s3. 54⅜	500 Rock Island....b10. 110⅞
400 do.......b3. 54⅞	100 Ohio & Miss.....s3. 46⅛
200 do......... 54⅞	200 do.........b3 46⅛

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s, old..... 74¾	50 Clev. & Pitts. G'd. 91¾
1,000 Tenn. 6s, new.. 74¾	40 N. Y. C. & H....... 98
10,000 Virginia 6s, Def. 16	400 do.bet.call.c. 97¾
2,000 N. C. 6s, S. T... 15½	300 Erie.........b.c.b3. 55
1,000 S. C. 6s, J. A. & O. 26	100 do......... 55
1,000 Mo. 6s........ 94⅞	300 do......... 55
3,000 B'klyn 6s, W. L. 95	300 do......... 54⅞
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83.. 95	200 do.........b3. 54⅞
2,000 Mich. So. 2d...... 99¾	1900 do......... 54⅞
1,000 Un. Pacific 1st... 91⅞	200 do......... 54⅞
3,000 do...bet. call. 91	300 do.........b3. 54⅞
1,000 L. S. Div. bds.... 97½	200 L. S. & M. So. S. bet. call...... 93¾
1,000 A. & T. H. 2d Pf. 92	200 do.......... 93¾
3,000 Cen. Pac. G. Bs. 101¾	200 L. S. & M.S.b.c.s3. 96⅞
2,000 Tol. & Wab. c.c. 91½	300 do.........b3. 97
3,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. Louis Div. 93½	400 Un. Pac......b. c. s3. 37⅛
1,000 Pac. 7s, guar. by St. of Mo....	400 do......... 37⅛
4,000 Chi. & A.S.F.bs.100¼	100 C. & N. W.......b. c. 73
1,000 Tol., P. & W. 1st, Eastern div... 93	100 do........b10. 73
20,000 B. H. & E. 1st.. 42½	100 do......... 73
20 Cen. Nat. Bk....... 115	28 Del. L. & W....... 105
10 Del. & Hud. Canal.121¾	100 do......... 105⅛
100 Cons. Coal........ 44½	100 do......... 105⅜
100 do.......b. c.s3. 44	100 do......... 105⅜
200 Canton Co.......b. c. 99	200 do......... 105⅜
200 Mariposa Pf....... 2	25 do......... 105⅜
100 do...bet. call. 2⅛	17 do......... 105½
100 U. S. Express..... 87½	300 T. W. & W.bc.b3. 75⅛
100 do...bet. call. 87⅛	110 Morris & Essex.... 93
700 P.M.S.S.Co...b.c.b3 73⅝	300 Miss., K. & T. R s3. 41⅝
300 do......... 73⅝	300 Ohio & Miss.b.c. 46⅛
50 do......... 73⅝	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12¼ P. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81. 115⅛	$2,000 U.S.5-20 C., '65,n.115⅜
20,000 do........ 115⅛	7,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67. 115⅛
21,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62. 114⅜	50,000 U. S. 10-40 R..... 111⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65. 115⅛	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12¼ P. M.

300 West. Union........ 75	100 Erie......... 54⅞
100 do.......b3. 75⅛	400 do......... 54⅞
300 U. S. Ex.......... 87⅛	200 Lake Shore.....b3. 97
100 Pacific Mail.....b3 73⅝	700 Tol. & Wabash..... 75
200 N. Y. C. & Hud.c. 97⅛	100 C., C. & I. C...c. 35¾
200 do.......... 97⅛	200 do......... 35⅛
100 Union Pac.......... 37⅛	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

200 Canton Co......b.c. 99	300 L. S. & M.S.b.c.b3. 97
200 Cons. Coal of Md., bet. call....b3. 44¼	200 do........b10. 97
100 W. U. Tel......b.c. 75	200 C., C. & I. C...b.c. 35⅞
100 do......... 75⅛	400 Erie.........b.c. 54⅞
100 Quick. Min. Co..... 42⅜	100 do......... 54⅞
100 Quick. Pf......b.c. 52½	100 do......... 54⅞
50 Del. & H. Canal.... 122	100 do......... 54⅞
100 Am. M. U. Ex.b.c. 73⅜	100 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 46⅛
90 do......... 73⅜	200 do......... 46⅛
1200 Pac. Mail...b.c.b3 73⅜	100 Chi. & R. I........ 111
500 do......... 73⅜	100 do.........c. 111
300 do.......b3. 73⅜	100 do.........b3. 111
1500 do......... 74	1100 do......... 111
100 do......... 74⅛	100 L. Sh. & M.S. Scrip, bet. call...... 93¾
200 do......... 74⅛	65 Chi. & N.W.b.c.b3. 73⅛
200 do......b3. 74⅛	400 do......... 73⅛
100 do......... 74	400 do.........b30. 73⅜
200 U. S. Ex.....b.c. 87⅛	100 do......... 73⅜
200 N. Y. Cen. & Hud., bet. call....b3. 97⅛	200 do......... 73⅜
200 do......b.c. 97⅛	100 do......... 73⅜
20000 N.Y.C.&H.Ctfs. 97⅛	300 do......... 73⅜
10000 do......... 97⅛	100 do......... 73⅜
100 Bos., H. & E.b.c. 8	100 do......... 73⅜

WEDNESDAY, July 3—P. M.

There was not much relief today from the extreme heat and oppressive influence of the weather, and the Brokers were more than ready to abandon the Exchange by 2 o'clock P. M., the hour appointed for closing the Exchange Room. There will not, from present appearances, be much more business done this week, unless by Friday or Saturday we shall be favored with pleasanter weather. The Exchange will be reopened, however, after the Holiday of the Fourth, at noon on Friday.

The Gold Room today was dull at 113¾ ⅌ cent., and the Foreign Exchange market left off 109⅞@109⅜ ⅌ cent. The shipment of Gold today created much disappointment to parties who had been operating on the calculation of a very large Export during the month of July. The *Russia* carried out only $150,000 American Gold Coin.

It will be noticed from the official list of sales at the Exchange Board that the business in stocks was again very light; but there was rather a firm bidding for most of the Railroad Stocks, and a decidedly fair demand for the Public Funds of the United States. Tennessee Bonds were also firm, but other Southern State Bonds dull. There was not much done in Railway Mortgages.

On the closing of the Stock Exchange Room at 2 o'clock P. M., the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday Afternoon:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 3.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States New 5s	113⅜	113⅜
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	115⅛	115⅛
U.S.5-20s,'67,Jan.and July,xd.	115⅛	115⅛
American Gold	113¾	113¾
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅞	109⅞
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97⅛	97⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	110⅞	111
North-west Common	72⅞	73⅛
Pacific Mail	73⅜	74⅛
St. Paul Preferred	77⅛	77⅛
St. Paul Common	53⅛	53⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	46	46⅛
Western Union Telegraph	75	75⅛
Erie	55⅛	54⅞
Union Pacific	37⅛	37⅛
Lake Shore	96⅞	97
C., C. and Indiana Central	35	35⅞
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	41⅛	41⅛

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange, at 2 o'clock P. M., the general market was strong.

The offers to buy Gold of the Treasury, today, amounted to $3,825,000, of which $1,000,000 was accepted at about the figure current at the time, 113¾ ⅌ cent., in the open market.

The prospectus of the American Bridge Company of Chicago, with a capital of $1,000,000 which has been advertised in our columns, is entitled to the attention of parties seeking a profitable investment. The President, Mr. L. B. BOOMER, is a well known and long experienced practical bridge-builder, and in desiring to extend his field of usefulness with the aid of associated capital, he pledges his well-earned reputation as well as future services, to make the investment profitable. Messrs. MARVIN BROTHERS, Exchange-place, are the New-York Bankers of the Company, and one of the Messrs. M. is a Director in the Board of Management.

Among the First of July changes in the Stock Exchange line, we notice the withdrawal of Mr. POLHAMIUS from the firm of Messrs. POLHAMIUS & JACKSON, on account of ill health. The business will be continued by Mr. EUGENE JACKSON, No. 66 Exchange-place.

The Commerce Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Five ⅌ cent.*, payable July 8.

The Star Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Five ⅌ cent.*, payable on demand.

The Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Five ⅌ cent.*, and an extra Dividend of *Five ⅌ cent.*, payable July 15.

The Empire City Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Five ⅌ cent.*, payable on demand.

The United States Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Seven ⅌ cent.*, payable on demand.

The Clinton Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Seven ⅌ cent.*, payable July 9.

The Kings County Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Five ⅌ cent.*, payable on demand.

The Citizens' Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Three and a Half ⅌ cent.*, payable on demand.

The Controller of the City and County of New-York advertises the payment of the First of August Interest by the Chamberlain, at his Office, in the New Court-house.

The Long Island Bank, of Brooklyn, has declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Five ⅌ cent.*, payable on demand.

The Park Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Seven ⅌ cent.*, payable on demand.

The Globe Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Five ⅌ cent.*, payable on demand.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ A SAFE INVESTMENT FOR TRUST FUNDS.
THE MIDLAND PACIFIC RAILWAY
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

This road is entirely completed and in full operation between the Missouri River and Lincoln, the capital of the State of Nebraska, and is earning more than all its expenses, including interest on its bonds, while its traffic is constantly and rapidly increasing. The line has been built wholly by stock subscriptions, and among its stockholders are some of the most successful railway supporters and financiers in the country. The cost of the road, with its Franchises, Real Estate, Equipments, Telegraph Lines, &c., has been $43,333 per mile, while the mortgage on it is but $18,333, making the Company's securities safe beyond contingency.

The Midland Pacific will connect with the Union Pacific on the west, and on the east with direct lines to the Atlantic Coast and all intermediate centres. Its location is therefore a most important and commanding one, it being the central link of a new trunk route, shortening the distance to the Pacific by 147 miles. As a local enterprise, the Midland Pacific is invaluable. It traverses a fertile tract of country, one of the finest agricultural regions in the Union, and is the main feeder of a rapidly-increasing population. We have examined personally this entire enterprise, and recognize its importance and value, and confidently recommend its Bonds to investors.

During the past few years we have negotiated a large number of railway loans, and there is not one of these roads whose property does not exceed in value, by 100 per cent. the amount of its first mortgage bonds. Present price of Midland Pacifics, 90 and accrued interest. Bonds may be registered without charge, and all marketable securities taken in exchange at full rates.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Besides being the obligation of a wealthy corporation, composed of men of experience and high-toned commercial integrity, they are secured by a first mortgage on the road, revenues, land grant, franchise and equipments, combined in one mortgage, and are readily negotiable both in the markets of this country and Europe.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in GOLD. Interest at eight (8 p. c.) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100, Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest in currency, from Feb. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents and information furnished.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York.

The diminished quantity of these Bonds for sale, and the increased demand absorbing them, warrant the belief that they will soon be sought for at an advance considerably above the present subscription price at which they can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ CHAS. UNGER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 46 Exchange-place;
Offer for sale Brooklyn City Seven per Cent. Park Loan; Brooklyn City Six per Cent. Water Loan.

☞ CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Six per Cent. Gold Bonds for sale at NINETY and accrued interest, by
SAM'L F. LOCKWOOD,
No. 36 Wall-st.

☞ THE BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

The entire loan issued against the main line of this road having been sold, we now offer a small mortgage of $2,200,000 against the Milwaukee Division of the road. These bonds are secured in precisely the same manner as the old issue, and are entitled to equal confidence.

Price, for the present, 92½ and interest in currency.
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, July 3.—FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT active and higher; prices irregular; No. 2 Spring sold at $1 22@$1 25; closed $1 25¼ cash, or seller July and August; ranged $1 17@$1 20¼, closed $1 19. CORN active and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 41¼c.@41¾c., cash or seller July; 43¾c. seller August; Yellow, 42c.; rejected, 38c. OATS in fair demand and advanced; No. 2 closed at 27c.@27¼c. RYE dull and unchanged; No. 2 56c. BARLEY dull; No. 2 Fall 51c.@56c., according to location. WHISKY steady at 85c. PORK active and higher; closed $12 85 cash; $12 85@$12 87½ seller July. LARD dull at $8 70 cash or July; Summer, $7 75. BULK MEATS in good demand; Shoulders, 4¾c.@5¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6¼c.@6⅜c. BACON steady; Shoulders, 5¾c.@5¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¾c.@7⅞c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c.@8c. CATTLE dull and unchanged. Live HOGS in good demand at $3 75@$4. LAKE FREIGHTS—Corn to Buffalo, 9c. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat, 241,000 bushels Corn, 27,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 45,000 bushels Wheat, 216,000 bushels Corn, 7,500 bushels Oats, 2,800 bushels Rye, 6,000 bushels Barley, 2,400 Cattle, 9,500 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—FLOUR dull and unsettled; small business; Winter Double Extra, $5 50@$6 25; Winter Treble Extra, $6 50@$7 50; Family, $7 50@$9 00. WHEAT dull and unsettled; not enough done to establish prices. CORN dull and drooping; No. 2 Mixed, 38½c.@39c. OATS dull; No. 2, 29c.@29½c. RYE dull; prime 55c. WHISKY easier at 87c.@87½c. PORK dull at $11 75. Dry-Salted MEATS active and higher; loose Shoulders, 4¾c.; packed Clear Rib Sides, 7c. BACON firm; jobbing and order sales of Shoulders at 5¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¼c.@7¾c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c. Live HOGS unchanged at $3 60@$4 10. CATTLE firmer at $5 25@$8 25. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 32,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 3.—FLOUR steady; sales, 1,400 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring, $9 for Amber Winter, $9 50 for White Winter, $9 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT closed quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 47. CORN quoted at 57c.; sales, 8,000 bushels on private terms. OATS dull; sales, 1,800 bushels Western at 40c. CORN-MEAL, $1 50 for bolted; $1 40 for unbolted, ⅌ cwt. MILL-FEED steady; Shorts, $16; Shipstuffs, $18; Middlings, $20, ⅌ ton. HIGHWINES, 88c. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 7c.; Corn and Rye, 6½c., to New-York; Lumber $3 50 to the Hudson, $4 50 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 53c.; to New-York, 45c.; to Albany, 38c. RECEIPTS by lake—1,483,000 feet of Lumber. SHIPMENTS by canal—2,500 bushels Wheat, 8,300 bushels Corn, 1,518,000 feet of Lumber.

CINCINNATI, July 3.—FLOUR dull and lower at $7@$7 25. WHEAT dull at $1 48@$1 50. CORN steady at 48c.@49c. RYE steady at 72c.@75c. OATS dull and lower at 33c.@38c. BARLEY unchanged. BUTTER unchanged; Reserve, 18c.@20c. PORK dull and lower; Regular, $12. LARD dull and nominal; Summer, 8c.; Steam, 8¼c.; Kettle, 8¾c.@9c. BULK MEATS firm; Shoulders, 4¾c.; Sides, 6¼c.@6¾c.; buyers at ¼c. lower. BACON firm; Shoulders, 5¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¼c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c. Live HOGS steady at $4@$4 40. WHISKY firm at 84c.

TOLEDO, July 3.—FLOUR steady. WHEAT advanced 2c.@4c.; closing, Extra White Michigan, $1 80; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 57; Amber Michigan, $1 43; No. 2 Red, $1 35¾; No. 3 Red, $1 29. CORN in fair demand and better; High Mixed, 47c.; Low Mixed, 44¼c.@45¼c.; Yellow, 47¼c.; Michigan, 45c.; no grade, 43c. OATS dull; No. 1, 34¼c.; Michigan, 32c. FREIGHTS firm; to Buffalo, 3¼c.@4c.; to Oswego, 8¼c.; to Kingston, 8¼c.@9c. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 42,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, July 3.—WHEAT—Nothing doing. RYE dull; held at 82½c.@83c. for State. CORN steady but dull at 65c. for Western Mixed. BARLEY and BARLEY-MALT—Nothing doing. OATS steady at the decline; Western car-loads held at 43c.@45c.

BALTIMORE, July 3.—COTTON dull; Middling, 25½c.; net receipts, 24 bales; gross, 29 bales; exports, coastwise, 31 bales; sales, 105 bales; stock, 927 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 3.—COTTON dull, and nothing doing; Middling, 24¾c.@24⅞c.; net receipts, 217 bales; gross, 358 bales; exports to Liverpool, 1,587 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 22,388 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 3.—COTTON dull and nominal; gross receipts, 22 bales; sales, 40 bales; stock, 7,296 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 3.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 23¾c.; net receipts, 48 bales; sales, 20 bales; stock, 1,560 bales.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 3, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	22	Rosin, bbls	927
Beeswax, pkgs	8	Cut-meats, pkgs	752
Cotton, bales	262	Grease, pkgs	50
Copper, bbls	10	Lard, pkgs	754
Dried Fruit, pkgs	30	Stearine, pkgs	50
Eggs, bbls	2,160	Butter, pkgs	3,567
Flour, bbls	11,468	Cheese, pkgs	5,539
Wheat, bushels	20,800	Tallow, pkgs	294
Corn, bushels	147,485	Lard-oil, bbls	170
Oats, bushels	105,100	Peanuts, bags	58
Malt, bushels	750	Starch, pkgs	1,795
Beans, bbls	88	Tobacco, hhds	542
Corn-meal, bbls	700	Tobacco, boxes & cs	948
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Whisky, bbls	564
Hemp, bales	69	Wool, bales	485
Hides, No.	276	Oil, bbls	50
Leather, sides	10,202	Silver-ore, sacks	906
Moss, bales	27	Skins, bales	56

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Manhattan*, for Liverpool—16 pkgs. Boots, 98 pkgs. Clocks, 38,154 bushels Wheat, 110 bbls. Fish-oil, 40 boxes Bacon, 10 bbls. Jewelers' Sweeps, 101 pkgs. Furs, 2,672 bags Corn, 3 cases Sealskins, 20 tcs. Tallow, 6 bbls. Flour, 18 tcs. Beef.

By the bark *Annie*, for London—30 cases Spirits Turpentine, 1,806 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Psyche*, for Bristol—35,773 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Castello*, for Gloucester—18,858 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Il Leone*, for Queenstown and orders—23,550 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Mercurius*, for Belfast—33,129 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Eulalia*, for Cork and orders—30,634 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Guiseppe Prota*, for Cork and orders—32,000 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Giovanni*, for Cork and orders—41,620 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Ebba*, for Stettin—2,850 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Ceres*, for Stettin—2,603 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Templar*, for Rotterdam—750 tcs. Lard, 445 pkgs. Tallow, 371 bbls. Resin, 8,393 bushels Rye, 1,687 cakes Copper, 100 cases Tobacco, 52 logs Walnut, 8,580 Staves.

By the steamer *Cimbria*, for Hamburg—11 cases Paper, 65 bags Horn Tips, 28 cases Sewing-machines, 402 bales Tobacco, 39 hhds. Tobacco, 199 cases Tobacco, 153 boxes Clocks, 28 boxes Stones, 8,262 bushels Rye, 379 boxes Bacon, 38 pkgs. Cigars, 23 pkgs. Machinery, 47 bags Roots, 120 Hides, 1,267 sides Leather, 300 cases Extract, 20 bbls. Beef, 7 bales Furs, 97 bundles Hides, 150 boxes Shoulders, 194 boxes Dye-wood, 250 tcs. Lard, 1,500 bbls. Resin, 233 boxes Meats, 450 boxes Cheese, 10 boxes Middles, 88 coils Packing, 25 bbls. Maizena, 6 bbls. Tallow, 50 cases Oil Wintergreen, 42 cases Oil Pepper, 100 cases Oil Sassafras, 30 pkgs. Furniture, 50 bbls. Pork.

By the brig *L. F. Munson*, for Malaga—507 bbls. Resin, 2,243 bushels Corn, 14 hhds. Tallow, 100 tcs. Tallow, 20 bbls. Provisions, 39 pieces Walnut, 31,400 Staves.

By the schooner *Good Will*, for Harbor Island—6 bbls. Pork, 3 bbls. Beef, 25 lbs. Lard, 236 lbs. Butter, 2 boxes Soap, 2 boxes Candles, 86 bbls. Flour, 5 boxes Cheese, 5 bbls. Hominy, 4 bbls. Meal, 2 bbls. Mackerel, 12 bbls. Herrings, 2 boxes Fire-crackers, 4 pkgs. Trunks, 2 dozen Brooms, 2 dozen Pails.

By the steamer *City of Merida*, for Havana—143,469 lbs. Bacon, 38,247 lbs. Lard, 17,731 lbs. Ham, 8,480 lbs. Butter, 1,050 lbs. Tobacco, 100 bales Hay, 58 bales Domestics, 90 bushels Corn, 26 pkgs. Agricultural Implements, 16 pkgs. Hardware, 1 pkg. Equipments, 1,960 reams Paper, 1,000 boiler Tubes, 260 bags Rice, 180 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Plaster, 45 bbls. Beans, 30 bbls. Beef, 22 bbls. Pork, 25 bags Pepper, 5 bags Cocoa, 10 cases furniture, 10 cases Primers, 4 Horses for Mexico, 2,000 feet Lumber, 404 bags Cocoa, 150 boxes Oysters, 34 boxes Sewing-machines, 27 cases Carbines, 20 cases Tin-plates, 19 bales Domestics, 14 cases Furniture, 10 cases Machine-oil, 7 cases Cutlery, 8 kegs Nails, 8 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 6 bbls. Fuse, 4 cases Pistols, 1 case Caps, 603 gallons Oil, 200 reams Paper, 96 pkgs. Drugs, 45 pkgs. Hardware, 44 pkgs. Machinery, 2 pkgs. Pumps, 2 pkgs. Lamps, 7 boxes Clocks, 7 cases Cartridges, 1 Piano.

By the schooner *E. F. Law*, for San Blas—10,010 feet Lumber, 35 bags Rice, 45 pkgs. Hardware, 3 cases Type, 2 cases Tobacco, 224 cases Soap, 13 pkgs. Domestics, 8 cases Boots and Shoes, 25 bbls. Naval Stores, 70 gallons Wine, 14 pkgs. Woodenware, 19 pkgs. Fish, 90 pkgs. Bread, 14 bbls. Sugar, 70 boxes Candles, 60 boxes Kerosene, 2,238 lbs. Lard, 2 bbls. Lard Oil, 125 bbls. Flour, 15 lbs. Rope, 4 bales Oakum, 20 bbls. Salt, 36 pkgs. Beef, 17 Anchors, 10 cases Paint.

By the ship *Gentoo*, for Callao—339 pkgs. Drugs, 210 boxes Paraffine, 10 cases Tubes, 46 pkgs. Agricultural Implements, 71 pkgs. Hardware, 60 pkgs. Barrows, 38 cases Scales, 843 cases Chairs, 14 cases Brooms, 10 cases Blacking, 84 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 50 boxes Oysters, 760 cases Petroleum, 32 bales Domestics, 34 boxes Spices, 7 bales Waste, 10 boxes Milk, 25 boxes Lard-oil, 71 boxes Tobacco, 50 bbls. Tar, 25 bbls. Pork, 25 bbls. Provisions, 20 kegs Nails, 500 Oars, 735 cases Lard, 22 Trunks, 24 pkgs. Baskets, 250 cases Spirits Turpentine, 90 cases Machine-oil, 10 cases Carriages, 105 pkgs. Sewing-machines, 103 pieces Oak, 102 Knees, 25 bbls. Fuse, 20 cases Machinery, 2 Locomotives, 145 cases Canned Goods, 9 cases Sugar, 10 bbls. Flour, 50 tcs. Beef, 154 bbls. Staves, 110 bdls. Hoops, 404 bdls. Shooks, 10 pkgs. Wooden-ware, 202 tons Coal, 5 Trucks.

And from Philadelphia, for Genoa, by the bark *Biagio*—88,608 gallons Refined Petroleum....For Stettin, by the bark *Gerda*—114,779 gallons Refined Petroleum....For Bremen, by the bark *Crown Jewel*—208,899½ gallons Refined Petroleum....For Arecibo, by the brig *Planet*—1,500 gallons Petroleum, in cases.

BRICKS—Have been in moderate demand at about former figures, including Common Pale at $4@$5 50; North River Hard, $7@$9 75; Jersey, $7@$8; Croton, $12@$16; Philadelphia Front, $40@$45 ⅌ thousand.

CEMENT—Has been in fair demand and steady, with Rosendale quoted generally $1 60 ⅌ bbl.

COFFEE—There has been some inquiry noted for Rio at previous figures; 4,000 bags sold to arrive at New-Orleans, via St. Thomas, on private terms. The stock of Rio in first hands here this morning was 71,207 bags; and at the outports, 39,501 bags, with 28,000 bags reported afloat and loading for the United States. Other kinds quiet but steady; stocks in first hands here comprise 25,192 bags and 76,540 mats. Quotations unchanged. We quote cargo prices of Rio Coffee thus: Ordinary, 16¼c.@16¾c.; fair, 17¼c.@18c.; good, 18½c.@18¾c.; prime, 19c.@19¼c., gold, ⅌ lb., 60 and 90 days credit. Rio, in job lots, at 16½c.@19¾c., gold; Java at 19c.@21c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@19c.; Laguayra, 18¼c.@19¼c.; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19¼c.; Jamaica, 16¼c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 17c.@19c.; Mexican, 16¼c.@18c.; Savanilla, 17¼c.@19c.; Curacoa, 17½c.@18¾c.; Porto Rico, 18c.@18½c.; San Domingo, 14¼c.@14¾c.; gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—The demand for early delivery has been almost wholly from spinners, who have taken, since our last, 1,285 bales at steady prices. For forward delivery, there has been a moderate movement reported, opening at a shade easier figures, but closing ⅛c. ⅌ lb. higher than yesterday; sales, 13,200 bales (3,500 bales last evening, and 9,700 bales today,) basis of Low Middling, including last evening for July, 200 bales at 23¾c.; August, 500 bales at 24⅛c., 100 bales at 24 3-16c., 300 bales at 24 5-16c., 300 bales at 24¼c., 100 bales at 24 7-16c., 200 bales at 24⅜c., 300 bales at 24¼c.; September, 200 bales at 22 7-16c., 200 bales at 22⅜c., 400 bales at 22⅛c., 200 bales at 22 7-16c., 100 bales at 22¼c.; December, 300 bales at 19⅜c. And today for July, 500 bales at 23¾c., 100 bales at 23 11-16c., 1,300 bales at 23¾c., 100 bales, notice after 13th, 24c., 300 bales at 24c., 200 bales at 24 3-32c., notice after 13th, 100 bales at 23 15-16c., 200 bales at 23¾c.; August, 100 bales at 24⅛c., 200 bales at 24 3-16c., 200 bales at 24⅛c., 100 bales at 24 5-16c., 500 bales at 24⅜c., 500 bales at 24 7-16c., 800 bales at 24¼c., 300 bales at 24 7-16c., 200 bales at 24⅜c., 100 bales at 24⅜c., 100 bales at 24 7-16c.; September, 400 bales at 22 3-16c., 700 bales at 22¼c., 700 bales at 22⅛c., 200 bales at 22 7-16c., 200 bales at 22⅜c., 200 bales at 22⅛c., 200 bales at 22 7-16c., 300 bales at 22¼c.; October, 100 bales at 20⅝c., 200 bales at 20 9-16c., 100 bales at 20⅜c., 200 bales at 20 7-16c.; November, 100 bales at 19⅝c., 100 bales at 19⅜c.; December, 200 bales at 19⅛c.; Exchange, 7-16c. paid to exchange 200 bales July for 200 bales August. The averages of yesterday's forward deliveries as officially reported on the bulletin were as follows, viz: July 23.91c.; August, 24.22c.; September, 22.32c.; October, 20.49c.; November, 19⅜c.; December, 19.14c. The receipts at this port today were 202 bales, including 28 bales from Norfolk, 174 bales per rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 582 bales, and thus far this week, 2,130 bales, against 4,505 bales same time the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 2,660,577 bales, against 3,874,670 bales in 1870-1871. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	20¾	20¾	20⅞	20⅞
Good Ordinary	23	23	23⅛	23⅛
Low Middling	24⅛	24⅛	24⅜	24⅜
Middling	25⅛	25⅛	25⅜	25⅜
Good Middling	26⅛	26⅛	27	27

EGGS—There has been a moderate business reported in prime to choice fresh stock at, however, less firm rates. Other kinds very quiet. We quote from 15c.@22c. for inferior to very choice marks, the main call having been for fresh lots of Western, which have been quoted at 18c.@20c.; Canada at 18c.@20c.; State at from 19½c.@21c., and Jersey at 21c.@22c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for State and Western Flour has been confined to job lots, mainly for home trade purposes, with the advantage as to price in favor of buyers. Sales have been made since our last of 4,900 bbls., all told, including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 25@$5 75; very inferior to very good Extra State at $6 25@$6 75; very good to fancy at $6 75@$7 50; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6@$6 60; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 35@$6 58 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ⅌ bbl.	$3 50@$5 00
Sour Flour	4 50@ 6 00
Superfine State and Western	5 25@ 5 75
Extra State	6 25@ 7 50
Extra City, shipping brands	6 35@ 7 50
Extra Genesee	7 60@10 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 35@ 6 85
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 00@ 6 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 00@10 25
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 65@10 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary and fancy	8 00@12 75

Southern Flour continues in slack demand at declining prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 370 bbls. at $5 75@$8 30 for inferior to very good, and $8 50@$13 for very good to very choice extra ⅌ bbl. Canada Flour very dull and unsettled. Rye Flour continues in limited demand at from $4@$4 75 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 170 bbls. Corn-meal has been dull and heavy at from $3 30@$3 75 for White and Yellow Western; $3 30@$3 40 for Jersey; $3 70@$3 80 for Brandywine; sales, 220 bbls., in lots.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in moderate request at rather steadier prices mostly for export, and in part to arrive. Holders of prime samples have shown less eagerness to realize. Red and Amber (Winter) Western Wheat has been in some demand, but at lower figures. White Wheat has been neglected and nominal. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 47,000 bushels at $1 54@$1 54½c. for prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 52 (reported) for do., to arrive in about two weeks; $1 60@$1 65 for fair to choice Red Western (Winter) afloat....Corn has been in reduced supply, but has been less sought after, for shipment as well as home use, and has been quoted cheaper, closing heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 152,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 61c.@62c. for ordinary to prime steamer grades of new Mixed Western, chiefly 61½c.@62c. for good to prime steamer, and 62½c.@63½c. for ordinary to choice sailing vessel grades, chiefly at 63c. for prime; 64c.@65c. for high Mixed and Yellow Western; 74c.@80c. for car-lots of White Western, and 58½c.@60c. for damaged, in small lots....Rye has been quite heavy at 78½c. for Western, in store, at which rate some 28,000 bushels have been disposed of since our last....Barley and Barley-malt have been inactive on the basis of about previous prices; 2,200 bushels two-rowed State Malt were sold at $1 10 ⅌ bushel....Oats have been in moderate demand, with prime samples afloat quoted about steady, and lots in store a shade cheaper, the latter having been offered with more freedom. Sales have been reported since our last of 91,000 bushels at 42c. for No. 2 Chicago Mixed, in store; 44c.@44½c. for do., afloat; 43c.@48c. for ordinary to very choice White Western, in store and afloat, chiefly at 49c. in store, and 43c.@43½c. from track.

GUNNY-BAGS AND BAGGING—Continue dull and heavy, including Bags at 14c.@14½c.; Bagging at 14¼c.@15c.; Domestic ranging at 15c.@15½c.

HEMP—Has been very quiet in most instances, within our range. American, $125@$130 for Undressed, and $190@$250 for Dressed, ⅌ ton; Russian, $210@$215, gold, ⅌ ton; Manila, 12c.@12¼c.; Sisal, 10¼c.@10½c., gold; Jute, 4¼c.@5¼c.; Jute Butts, 2¾c.@2⅞c., currency, ⅌ lb.

HIDES—There has been a restricted movement reported in stock of all kinds since our last, yet values have not varied materially.

HOPS—With scant offerings of desirable grades and a moderate call from consumers, values have been well supported. We quote: Crop of 1871 at 25c.@45c.@65c.@75c., the latter for extra choice; crop of 1870 at 10c.@35c., with fancy lots quoted up to 40c.@50c.; older growths at 5c.@15c.; foreign at 65c.@75c.

LEATHER—Business shows less animation in most lines, prices remaining about as before quoted, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Middle, 28c.@29c.; Light, 27c.@27½c.; California Heavy, 27c.@27½c.; Middle, 27c.@27½c.; Light, 27c.; Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Middle, 26½c.@27c.; Light, 26c.@26½c.; Good, Damaged, all kinds and weights, 23c.@25c.; Poor do., 18c.@20c.; Rough, 30c.@33c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 37c.@39c.; Union Middle, 38c.@42c.; Union Light, 38c.@42c.; Union Bellies, 17c.@19c.; Oak, Rough, all weights, 32c.@36c.; Oak, Rough, Southern, all weights, 28c.@30c. ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been quite dull within the previous nominal range. Stock of foreign includes 3,599 hhds. Cuba, 1,363 hhds. Porto Rico, and 1,302 hhds. English Islands. We quote as before: New crop Porto Rico at 30c.@60c.; Cuba, 20c.@28c.; English Islands, 30c.@45c., and New Orleans, 40c.@78c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quiet on the basis of $3@$3 10 for Strained; sales, 450 bbls. good Strained and low No. 2 at $3 15@$3 35; and 240 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $4 62½@$6 ⅌ 280 lbs....Of Washington Tar, 50 bbls. were sold at $3 80 ⅌ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been more active and decidedly firmer, merchantable closing at 48c.@48½c.; sales, 1,072 bbls. at 47c.@49c., about half the amount New-York pkgs.

PETROLEUM—Crude in bulk has been dull here at 12¼c.@12½c., and in shipping order, quiet at 16½c., at which the last sale was made, as reported yesterday....At Philadelphia, 4,000 bbls., in shipping order, were sold at 8¾c. ⅌ gallon....Refined has been in fair demand, but less firm as to price, on freer offerings; sales here 2,600 bbls., deliverable by July 20, (old contracts) at 23½c.; 7,000 bbls., early delivery, at 23¼c.; and 1,000 bbls., seller the remainder of the year, at 22c., and at Philadelphia, 4,000 bbls., last half of July deliveries, at 22¼c....Refined, in cases, in some request at from 27¼c.@28¼c. per gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very quiet, since our last, the demand from all sources having been unusually limited, while prices have been quoted about as before. Sales have been reported since our last of 450 bbls., in lots, at $13 25@$13 40 for New Western Mess; $12 50@$12 75 for New Western Prime Mess; $10 50@$10 75 for Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. For forward delivery the demand has been also limited with sales reported since our last of 1,000 bbls. Western Mess, seller July, at $13 25 ⅌ bbl....City-dressed Hogs have been in more request and firmer as to price, ranging from 5¾c.@5¾c. ⅌ lb....Cut-meats have been in slack demand, at from 10¾c.@13¾c. for Hams, the latter rate for extra brands, and 5¼c.@5¾c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. The reported sales since our last equal 160 pkgs., within the range....Bacon has been unusually tame, but without material change as to values....Lard has been quite dull, with very little call for stock, for prompt or forward delivery, yet prices have been quoted steady, on restricted offerings of stock. Sales have been reported of 425 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 8¾c.@9¼c. for No. 1 to prime Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9¼c.@9 9-16c. for Prime Western Steam; 8¾c. for New, to arrive; 8¾c.@8 9-16c. for City Steam and Kettle-rendered, and 8¾c. for No. 1. For forward delivery, the demand has been light, with sales reported since our last of 500 tcs. prime Western Steam, to arrive in July, at 9¼c., and 500 tcs., seller August, at 9¼c....Beef has been slow of sale, even in a jobbing way, yet quoted steady at from $7@$9 50 for Mess, and $9 50@$12 for Extra Mess. Tierce Beef has been very dull, ranging from $12@$15 for Prime Mess, $16 50@$20 for Indian Mess, ⅌ tierce....Beef Hams inactive at $20@$25 as the extremes....Butter has been quiet, the main call having been for selections of the finest makes at about former figures; stock coming in, out of order, affected by the extreme heat, is very difficult to market, and is wholly irregular as to values....Cheese has been moderately sought after within our range. We quote: Butter within the range of from 14c.@28c. for inferior to choice State; 28c.@30c. for fancy lots of do., and 10c.@17c. for Western; 18c.@20c. for selections of do.; Grease Butter, 7c.@8¼c. ⅌ lb., and Cheese within the range of 6c.@12c for very poor to choice Factory, with extra selections, in small lots, at a shade higher figures, 6c.@9c. for common to choice Dairy, and 3c.@6¼c. for skimmed, ⅌ lb.

SKINS—Have been without activity, yet quoted about steady. We quote: *Deer*—Honduras, 52½c.; Guatemala, 60c.; Chagres, 57½c.; Campeachy, 50c.; Sisal, 52½c.; San Juan, 50c.; Vera Cruz, 51c.; Puerto Cabello, 50c.; Angostura, 37½c.; Para, 52½c.; Southern and Texas, 30c.@40c., currency, ⅌ lb. *Goat*—Tampico, 52c.; Matamoras, 52c.; Vera Cruz, 53c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 52c.; Payta, 47½c.; Curacoa, 55c.; Bogota, 45c.@47½c.; Cape, 32c.@38c.; Madras, each, 55c.; Patna, 45c.; E. I. Tanned Goat, 90c.@95c.; E. I. Tanned Sheep, 70c., currency, ⅌ lb.

SOAP—Domestic makes have been selling to a fair extent, in a jobbing form, at steady prices. Foreign quiet and weak as to values. We quote: Castile at 11c.@11¼c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¼c.; Family, 8¼c.; and No. 1, 6¼c. ⅌ lb.

SPICES—Trade has been slow as a rule, with values essentially as before. We quote: No. 1 Nutmegs at 90c.@92½c.; Mace, $1 15@$1 22½; Cassia, 28c.@29½c.; White Pepper, 35c.@35½c.; East Indian Pepper at 17c.@18c.; Ginger, 10½c.@11¼c.; Pimento at 12½c.@13c.; Cloves, 19½c.@20c. ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been steady in price, but in slack demand, on the basis of previous quotations; sales, 60 hhds. Centrifugal at 9⅞c., and 116 boxes Derosne at 9¾c. ⅌ lb. Refined has been fairly active and rather steadier, with Powdered quoted at 12⅝c.@12¾c.; Crushed at 12¼c.; Granulated at 12c.; A's at 11¼c., and the range of Yellows at 10c.@10¼c. ⅌ lb. Messrs. C. AMANN & Co. sum up the movements in Raw Sugar thus far in July as follows:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado
Stock July 1, 1872	99,337	87,478	71,900	4,456
Receipts since July 1	2,462	621	...	610
Total	101,799	88,099	71,900	5,066
Sales since July 1	1,350	1,209	...	...
Stock July 3, 1872	100,449	86,890	71,900	5,066
Stock July 6, 1871	91,309	88,606	266,988	11,284
Stock July 7, 1870	103,751	108,321	376,233	1,547
Stock July 8, 1869	129,728	149,399	132,597	1,722

TALLOW—Has been in limited demand on the basis of previous quotations. Sales have been reported of 94,000 lbs. at 9c.@9⅛c. for ordinary to very choice, chiefly at 9⅛c.@9 5-16c. for good to prime samples.

WHISKY—Has been quoted down to 90c.@90½c. ⅌ gallon, with sales reported of 230 bbls., in lots, at these rates.

WOOL—The transactions in the local market in June, Messrs. WALTER BROWN & SON sum up thus: 850,500 lbs. Fleece and Pulled, 30c.@85c.; 5,000 lbs. Combing, 82c.@85c.; 91,800 lbs. Scoured, 90c.@$1 12; 35,000 lbs. Noils, 46c.@$1 05; 382,500 lbs. California, 26c.@44c.; 7,000 lbs. Colorado, private terms; 298,100 lbs. Texas, 30c.@55c.; 46,000 lbs. Lake, 51c.@57½c.; 524,900 lbs. Cape, 37c.@51½c.; 210,050 lbs. Australian; 245,000 lbs. Mestiza, 36c.@40c.; 236,000 lbs. Montevideo, 43c.@52c.; 100 bales Banda Oriental, 35c.@45c.; 20 bales Turkey, 38c.; 125,000 lbs. Smyrna, 45c.@50c.; 3,000 lbs. Syrian, private terms; 275 bales Donskoi, 37c.@40c.; 100 bales Russia, 36½c.@38c.; 3,000 lbs. Sontari Lambs, 52½c.; 80,000 lbs. Abudia, 44c.; 1,000 lbs. Angora, 60c.; 30,000 lbs. East India, 39c.@62½c.; 3,000 lbs. New-Zealand; 410,000 lbs. Carpet Wools; 20,000 lbs. Foreign Wools; 15 bales Camels' Hair, 23c. At auction—130 bales Cape, damaged, 34c.@36¾c. Total, 4,048,350 lbs. Receipts of domestic Wool during the month were 3,587 bags and bales. Coastwise, Texas, 4,316 bales; New-Orleans, 1,214 bales; Savannah, 121 bales; other Southern ports, 339 bales. Total, 8,577 bales and bags. The imports as reported are: Liverpool, 1,013 bales; London, 147 bales; London and Havre, 309 bales; Antwerp, 276 bales; Cape of Good Hope, 2,960 bales; New-Zealand, 24 bales; Peru, 800 bales; Rio Grande, 264 bales; Montevideo, 197 bales; Buenos Ayres, 236 bales; Curacoa, 15 bales; Maracaibo, 26 bales; Aspinwall, 15 bales. Total, 6,282 bales.

FREIGHTS—There has been less activity in the line of berth freights, the offerings of Grain having been moderate, and of Provisions and general cargo limited; but rates have shown rather more steadiness, with a reduced supply of room available. In the chartering line there has been a fair inquiry noted for vessels for the Petroleum trade, but at irregular figures, with a moderate call for vessels for the Grain trade, and for general cargo at about previous quotations....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last, have been, by sail, 15,500 bushels Corn at 7d.; and by steam, 7,800 bushels Corn at 7½d. ⅌ bushel; 2,800 boxes Cheese at 32s. 6d.; 350 boxes Bacon at 27s. 6d. ⅌ ton....For London, by steam, 39,000 bushels Grain at 8½d. for Corn, 9d. for Wheat, ⅌ bushel....For Bristol, by sail, 15,500 bushels Wheat at 8d. ⅌ bushel....For an Irish port, direct, a British bark, 678 tons, with about 4,300 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, quick dispatch, on private terms....For Cork and orders, a Swedish brig, 254 tons, hence, with about 1,750 quarters Grain, at 6s. 6d., or, if direct, at 6s. 3d.; and an Italian bark, 517 tons, with about 3,500 quarters do. at 6s. ⅌ quarter....For Antwerp, 500 boxes Extract Logwood at 25s., and 100 cases Tobacco at 20s.; also, a British bark, 861 tons, with about 5,200 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 4½d. ⅌ bbl., short lay days....For Hamburg, by sail, 250 cases Tobacco reported by sail, at 20s., and 150 bbls. Resin at 3s. ⅌ 280 lbs.; and by steam, 8,300 bushels Rye, 250 tcs. Lard, 775 boxes Bacon, 50 bbls. Pork, 20 bbls. Beef, 840 pkgs. Tobacco, 1,250 sides Leather, 1,500 bbls. Resin and 1,730 pkgs. Merchandise on private terms; also, a German schooner, 135 tons, hence for general cargo, on private terms; a Russian bark, 871 tons, hence with about 6,900 bbls. Petroleum at 4s....For Amsterdam, a Dutch bark, 706 tons, with Tea, Tin and Tobacco, reported from Sourabaya and Cheribon, at 65s., 27s. 6d., and 25s. 6d., respectively....For the German Baltic, a German bark, (to arrive,) hence with about 4,000 bbls. Petroleum, reported at 5s. 9d.; another, 458 tons, with about 3,000 bbls. do., at 5s. 6d....For Havre, a French bark, 362 tons, rumored, hence with general cargo on private terms, but the rumor was not confirmed up to a late hour....For Gibraltar and orders, a Danish brig, 267 tons, hence, with equal to about 8,000 cases Petroleum, at 26c., 30c. and 32½c., according to port of destination....Some other Petroleum and Grain negotiations were pending, but not definitely closed up to a late hour....For Cadiz, a British bark, 583 tons, with Staves, at $35, $45 and $55; another, 341 tons, with Staves and general cargo; and a Spanish bark, 420 tons, with do., reported on private terms....For Boston, a British bark, 449 tons, with Wool, from Port Elizabeth, C. G. H., at 5-16d. ⅌ lb.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 3—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92¼ for money, and 92¾ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91; 1865s, old, 92; 1867s, 92; 10-40s, 89½.

5 P. M.—Consols closed unchanged. American Securities quiet and steady; quotations unchanged.

PARIS, July 3.—Rentes opened at 53f. 87c., and closed at 53f. 90c.

LIVERPOOL, July 3—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet; Middling Upland, 11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 11s. 6d.@11s. 9d. ⅌ cental for Red Western Spring.

1 P. M.—COTTON—The market is quiet. The sales of the day are still estimated at 8,000 bales, including 1,500 bales for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—PROVISIONS—Cheese, 59s. ⅌ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

5 P. M.—BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet. COTTON—The market closed with a downward tendency; Middling Uplands, 11d.@11⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅜d.@11½d. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, including 1,500 bales for export and speculation.

Evening.—Spirits TURPENTINE 42s. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, July 3—5 P. M.—SUGAR 30s. ⅌ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, afloat.

Evening.—Spirits TURPENTINE, 40s.@40s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

HAVANA, June 30.—TURPENTINE firm at 12½c. ⅌ lb. EXCHANGE on United States, 60 days sight in currency, ¾c.@1c. ⅌ cent. premium.

MILWAUKEE, July 3.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT—No. 1, $1 29; No. 2, $1 24. CORN firm; No. 2 Mixed, 41c. OATS in fair demand and advanced; No. 2, 28c. RYE steady; No. 1, 56c. BARLEY steady at 54c. LAKE FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 9c.; to Oswego, 14¼c. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 130,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 3, 1872.

There were a few unimportant sales in horned Cattle on this forenoon effected in anticipation of the National Holiday arriving on to-morrow. Milch Cows are steady from $45@$67 ⅌ head, a few extras at $80@$85 ⅌ head. Veals are rather fallen off in demand on this forenoon, the quality was inferior; prices from 4c.@9½c. ⅌ lb. Sheep were slow from 5c.@6¼c. ⅌ lb. Lambs firm from 9¼c.@11½ ⅌ lb. Live Hogs nominal from 4⅞c.@4¾c. ⅌ lb. City dressed from 5¼c.@5¾c. ⅌ lb. Markets weak, but active at above rates.

SALES—FORTIETH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

JUDD & BUCKINGHAM sold 28 Sheep, weight 2,930 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 187 Sheep, weight 14,660 lbs., at 5¾c. ⅌ lb.; 220 Sheep, weight on average, 84 lbs. ⅌ head, at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 47 Sheep, weight 5,700 lbs., at 6¼ ⅌ lb.; 131 Sheep, weight 10,840 lbs., at 5¾c. ⅌ lb.; 17 Lambs, average weight 53 lbs. ⅌ head, at 10c. ⅌ lb.; 20 Lambs, weight 1,090 lbs., at 10¼d. ⅌ lb.; 110 Lambs, weight 6,470 lbs., at 10¼c. ⅌ lb.; 24 Lambs, weight 1,540 lbs., at 11c. ⅌ lb.; 82 Veals at $5 ⅌ head.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

J. KIRBY sold 1 Veal, weight 145 lbs., 9½c. ⅌ lb.; 1 Veal, weight 115 lbs., at 8¼ ⅌ lb.; 11 Veals, weight 350 lbs., at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 30 Lambs, weight 1,800 lbs., at 9¼c. ⅌ lb. HUME & ELLIOTT sold 90 Sheep, weight 8,420 lbs., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 125 Sheep, weight 10,780 lbs. at 5¾c. ⅌ lb.; 70 Sheep, weight 6,240 lbs., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 196 Sheep, weight 17,350 lbs., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 2 Lambs, weight 130 lbs. at 10¼c. ⅌ lb.; 150 Lambs, weight 8,910 lbs., at 10¼c. ⅌ lb.; 10 Lambs, weight 600 lbs., at 11¼c. ⅌ lb.; 58 Lambs, weight 2,990 lbs., at 11c. ⅌ lb.; 23 Veals, weight 3,350 lbs., at 4c. ⅌ lb.; 12 Veals, weight 1,640 lbs., at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 8 Veals, weight 1,010 lbs., at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 9 Veals, weight 2,820 lbs., at 8¼c. ⅌ lb.; 61 Veals, weight 8,220 lbs., at 7¼c. ⅌ lb.; 8 Veals, weight 1,580 lbs., at 9c. ⅌ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending July 1, 1872: 732 head of horned Cattle, 5,315 Sheep, 4 Cows, 340 Veals, 9,632 Hogs, 87 Horses. All save the horned Cattle on transit to New-York City; Sheep and Hogs to Fortieth-street Hog Yards, Cows and Veals to Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards, the Horses to dealers.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth-street Hog Yards for week ending July 3, 1872: 22,740 Hogs, 2,762 Sheep, 249 Veals.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and today at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards: 2,884 Sheep and Lambs, 360 Veals, 25 Cows.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1872.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 58.—THE following is an extract from section 1 of the "act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1873, and for other purposes," approved June 6, 1872:

"For manufacture of arms at the national armory, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars: Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended until a breech-loading system for muskets and carbines shall have been adopted for the military service, upon the recommendation of the Board to be appointed by the Secretary of War, which Board shall consist of not less than five officers, as follows: One General officer, one Ordnance officer, and three officers of the line; one to be taken from the Cavalry, one from the Infantry, and one from the Artillery. And Provided further, That the system, when so adopted, shall be the only one to be used by the Ordnance Department in the manufacture of muskets and carbines for the military service; and no royalty shall be paid by the Government of the United States for the use of said patent to any of its officers or employes, or for any patent in which said officers or employes may be directly or indirectly interested."

In conformity with the above provisions, a Board will assemble in the City of New-York on the 3d day of September, 1872, with authority to adjourn to Springfield Armory in order to avail itself of the resources of that establishment, which are hereby placed at its disposal, to consider and recommend for adoption a breech-loading system for muskets and carbines for the military service.

DETAIL FOR THE BOARD.

Brigadier-General A. H. TERRY, U. S. Army.
Colonel P. V. HAGNER, Ordnance Department.
Colonel H. B. CLITZ, 10th Infantry.
Major M. A. RENO, 7th Cavalry.
Captain L. L. LIVINGSTON, 3d Artillery.
2d Lieutenant HENRY METCALFE, Ordnance Department, is detailed as recorder of the Board.

All persons interested in small arms are invited to submit samples and appear in person, under such rules as may be adopted by the Board.

The Ordnance Bureau will supply such information bearing on the matters under investigation as may be called for by the Board.

By order of the Secretary of War,
E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1872.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 57.—A BOARD to consist of—

Col. R. H. K. WHITELEY, Ordnance Department,
Col. GEORGE W. GETTY, Third Artillery,
Lieut.-Col. H. G. WRIGHT, Corps of Engineers,
Lieut.-Col. T. T. S. LAIDLEY, Ordnance Department,
Major TRUMAN SEYMOUR, Fifth Artillery,
Major SILAS CRISPIN, Ordnance Department,
First Lieut. C. E. DUTTON, Ordnance Department,

is hereby appointed to meet in New-York City, New-York, on the 10th day of July, 1872, for the purpose of examining such models of heavy ordnance as may be presented to it, and of designating and reporting to the Chief of Ordnance such models as may be selected for experiments under the following provision of the act of Congress approved June 6, 1872:

* * * That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the army for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three:

* * * * *

"For experiments and tests of heavy rifled ordnance, two hundred and seventy thousand dollars: Provided, That this appropriation shall be applied to at least three models of heavy ordnance, to be designated by a Board of Officers to be appointed by the Secretary of War, which report shall include both classes, breech and muzzle loading cannon, and the powder and projectiles necessary for testing the same shall be supplied from stores on hand."

The Chief of Ordnance will supply the Board with all information bearing on the subject under consideration to be found on the files of his Bureau, and will extend invitations to all inventors, and others interested in heavy rifled ordnance, to present their plans and specifications as to model, method of construction, cost, &c., and all other information that may be of assistance to the Board.

The junior member of the Board will act as recorder. By order of the Secretary of War,
E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN MARKET COMPANY,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1872.

NOTICE.—THE CONSTANT APPLICATION for *stands* in the Manhattan Market, 34th-st., North River, has induced the Company to open their books before the completion of the building. Consequently on and after MONDAY, July 1, STANDS will be LEASED for the term of *five years*, the occupants to have privilege and preference on renewal of lease at the end of the term. Leases will date from Aug. 1, when it is expected the building will be ready for occupation. Plans of the building and stands, with prices affixed, can be examined at the office of the Company.

PAUL J. ARMOUR, President.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 29th day of June, A. D. 1872, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN F. SCHRODER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Esq., Register, on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM F. SMITH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of William F. Smith, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, Room No. 6, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, one of the registers in bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS H. SMITH, a bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding on the 22d day of June, 1872, the subscriber will sell at public auction at No. 113 Pearl-street, by Burdett & Dennis, Auctioneers, the personal property of said bankrupt, consisting of ten hogsheads of molasses, two barrels of molasses, thirteen bags of coco-nuts, 36 bags pea-nuts, one safe and office furniture, &c., at 12 M. on TUESDAY, the 16th day of July, 1872.—Dated July 3, 1872.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of MELCHIOR DUCKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of John D. Ducker, No. 144 West 4th-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of February, 1872.

MARGARET DUCKER, Executrix,
JOHN D. DUCKER,
BENJAMIN VAN RADEN,
JOHN H. TIETJEN,
} Executors.
f1-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Frederick H. Whitmore, late of Farmington, in the State of Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. C. Hull's son, No. 32 Park-row, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of May, 1872.

CHARLES W. HULL,
WILLIAM J. HOPPIN,
} Executors.
my22-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS W. NEUSTADTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 42 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of December next.—Dated, New-York, the 26th day of June, 1872.

HENRY NEUSTADTER, Executor.
je27-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID MONROE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business in the office of R. B. Campbell, No. 18 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated, New-York, the 20th day of May, 1872.

ALEXANDER MONROE, Administrator.
my22-law6mTh*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—Horace Greeley.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—Horace Greeley, *Speech on 5th January, 1871.*

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Last Trump—Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Effie Germon.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—The Grand Duchess—Miss Emma Howson and Company.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performances at 11, 2 and 8 o'clock—Large collection of curiosities.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Schneider—Mr. John Allen, Miss Alice Harrison.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Summer Night Concert under direction of Theo. Thomas.

The New-York Times.

CAMPAIGN EDITION.

During the ensuing Presidential Canvass, we shall publish a Special Weekly Edition for the convenience of those who desire the latest and most trustworthy political intelligence.

The Campaign Edition of the New-York Times will be furnished to mail subscribers, for six months, for the sum of FIFTY CENTS. All copies sent to the same Post-office to be mailed to one address.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday edition	$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1872.

Th Weekly Times, per annum	$1 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	2 50

Subscriptions to either of our editions, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The New-York Times has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 111 Fulton-st., junction of Fulton and Main, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

☞ *Throughout the Presidential canvass, we shall publish fuller reports of meetings and conventions in each State than any other New-York journal. Very full dispatches will be forwarded by telegraph, supplemented by careful letters. Our desire is to place before the public the latest and most trustworthy information, and we have made ample arrangements for that purpose.*

Today is the Fourth of July—an anniversary concerning which we have a few remarks to offer in our first article. Its recurrence, as we have said, suggests the reflection that, if Horace Greeley had been at the head of our affairs ten years ago, with any power of working his own will, we should have had no Fourth of July to celebrate; or, at least, none worth celebrating. He would, at first, have let the South go; and then, after a fitful shrieking of "On to Richmond," and an outpouring of bile against all slaveholders and Democrats, he, when we were in trouble, and men's souls were tried, would have negotiated a peace with successful secession—would have got peace at any price, even by foreign intervention; in brief, would have either given up at first without striking a blow, or yielded tamely in the middle of the fight and left the country dismembered, distracted, and humiliated before the world—ashamed to celebrate its national anniversary. He it was who, on no one-term principle, would have ousted President Lincoln just as he now would oust Lincoln's chief supporter and natural successor, President Grant. Should he succeed in doing so, could we be sure that our Fourth of July four years hence will be worth celebrating?

Would it not be well for those who are prating about the humiliations and oppressions to which the Republican Party has subjected the South, to specify exactly what they mean? There are a few men—less than two hundred—in the Southern States who cannot hold office, and whom their fellow-citizens cannot vote for. With this exception, every Southern man is today fully and absolutely the equal of any other citizen of the country. He has the same voice in the administration of his local affairs, and in that of the State and nation, as the veteran of the Union Army, and the power of the General Government over him is precisely the same as over the resident of New-York. If the truth were told, this perfect equality, extending as it does to the negroes as well as the whites, is at the root of all the inflated talk about oppression and humiliation.

One phenomenon of Midsummer weather is very remarkable, and yet passes almost without remark—namely, that without any apparent cause the heat is occasionally mitigated. We can all understand how the operation of certain well-known causes should effect a change in temperature—the position of the earth in its orbit, the absence of the sun at night, clouds, rain, wind. But there are changes that seem to be the consequence of no known, and certainly of no visible cause. Such is that by which the temperature rises after the setting of the sun, when it is actually warmer, not only to the sense, but according to the thermometer at 10 or 11 o'clock than it was at 6, and this without any apparent meteorological change. But the most striking modification of this kind is when one clear Summer day succeeds another; there has been no appreciable change in the position of the earth; there is the same cloudless sky, the same blazing sun; no mist has gone up; there is no more wind blowing, and yet the intensity of the heat is mitigated; the very rays of the sun, not less clear and direct than they were a day or two before, have lost some of their fierceness, and shade is not so essential to comfort and to life. The explanation of these phenomena is worthy the attention of scientific men.

The eagerness with which the enemies of Gen. Grant's firm, sagacious, quiet rule jump at the merest shadows of what they call his nepotism, was shown in the *World* of yesterday. It had noticed the fact that Mr. Gordon Grant had entered upon his duties as Vice-Consul at Geneva, sneering at him as a Scotch branch of the family, and implying that the place was given him as a sop by his kinsman. Yesterday, it was obliged to confess that this Mr. Gordon Grant "is a native of New-York, is not known to be related to President Grant, has no personal acquaintance with him, and derives no emolument from his appointment." A more pitiful position was never taken in such a petty matter by a journal that pretends to decency. These charges of "nepotism," frivolous at first, are beginning to be ridiculous; and the men who busy themselves about them are becoming insane. We shall next hear them raving against every clergyman who begins a prayer, "Grant, we beseech thee."

So far as can be judged from the telegraphic reports, the selection of music given at the Boston Jubilee yesterday lacked that exceeding appropriateness to the presence of the Tammany Presidential candidate which might have been expected from the discriminating taste of Mr. Gilmore and his Committee. Instead of performing more than his usual prodigies of physical contortion in conducting the everlasting "Wine, Women and Song" waltz, Strauss might surely have dashed off a neat little *morceau* in honor of Mr. Greeley, with some such title as "Beets, Cabbages, and Cheap Tobacco." Then, though the "Processional March" was doubtless very fine, it must have suggested to some irreverent auditors that Mr. Greeley's chief supporters were slightly tortured with processional tendencies toward Sing-Sing, and that the "Rogue's March" would, therefore, have been fully more appropriate. Mr. Greeley showed that whatever were the shortcomings of Strauss, he, at least, came prepared for the occasion. It was, doubtless, very gratifying to "the ladies and gentlemen of the Press" who were claimed as life-long associates by the Tammany candidate to hear that to be a reasonably good newspaper editor gave a man an unquestionable title to be considered as eligible for the duties of President of the United States. Mr. Greeley intimated that his present associates were as good as he wanted to meet in the other world. Had Mr. Greeley very definite ideas about the rewards and punishments of a future state, he would probably have made some slight qualification of this statement.

Our Anniversaries.

No anniversaries are so rich in associations connected with the very life of the nation as those through which we are now passing. The Fourth of July, indeed, records the double birth, or rather the birth and salvation of the Republic. On this day, in 1863, was flashed through the land—and the tidings rang from ocean to ocean like a triumph of victory—the news of the fall of Vicksburg. For some time previously, the cause of the Union had looked ominously dark. The attacks on Charleston had failed, and at the last and heaviest the *Keokuk*, one of our much-trusted monitors, had been sunk. The horrible slaughter of Chancellorsville was fresh in the national memory, and, despite the loss of Stonewall Jackson, Gen. Lee promptly utilized his advantage by marching into Maryland and Pennsylvania. Happily, while the Confederate cavalry were trampling the wheat-fields of the Middle States, and fears began to be openly expressed of the capture of Philadelphia, Gen. Grant was reviving the hopes of the country by his superb campaign in the West. It was now that he defeated Joe Johnston, at Jackson, and, two days after, Pemberton, at Champion Hills. Hence, the forced retreat of the Confederates and the investment of Vicksburg, the downfall of that redoubtable fortress and the terrific days of Gettysburg came together; and these events really settled the war, and decided that the Union was to be preserved.

Of course, there was still hotter work to do even in that crowded Summer and Fall. Port Hudson fell on the 8th of July, and then the insurgent plotters in New-York began to see that what they had always laughed at as impossible, was about to happen, and that the control of the Mississippi must soon be wrested from Confederate hands. Now or never they must do their utmost for mischief and bring about an outbreak in New-York. Hence the fierce riots of July 13-16, when Mr. Greeley's friend, John U. Andrews, incited the mob to spoliation and murder. There came more comfort for the South, when Beauregard so successfully resisted a new and desperate attack on Fort Sumter, that although the tremendous artillery of the national fleet reduced the work to a heap of ashes, the site itself still defied assault in its ruin, and could not be occupied. Thus the glory of Vicksburg, and of Gettysburg were destined to be clouded for the moment, although their substantial profit was not, and matters looked worse still, when a month later Bragg defeated Rosecrans at Chickamauga. In still another month, however, Grant in turn defeated Bragg at Chattanooga, and the brilliant fighting of the Confederates in the West was over, and the path was ready for Sherman's march to the sea. It followed that the personal work of Gen. Grant was likewise over in that region, and thus when, in the following Spring he succeeded Halleck as Commander-in-Chief, our victorious leader made his stand in the East, and kept it till the memorable close.

Americans hardly need to be reminded at this time of the splendor of Gen. Grant's achievements, or of the respect and confidence that are due to him because of them. The soldier who led the national armies from triumph to triumph, who never lost a battle, whose indomitable energy and exhaustless patience equaled his courage and his equanimity—and, if last, not least, the soldier who chivalrously threw his shield before prostrate opponents when others sought to persecute them—is not likely to be forgotten at the season that most reminds his countrymen of his deeds. It is well, notwithstanding, to dwell upon and enumerate them. Neither he nor his will ever do so, for the modesty of the President is surpassed in degree by no other qualities that have been shown by the soldier. He is as little likely to blazon his actions as to answer his detractors. It is said that no man ever hears him speak of the part he played in the war. And yet that part was one of immeasurable moment to every American who now lives, and to every American who is yet to be. His detractors themselves owe the fact that they are still citizens of a free and united country to Gen. Grant. Succeeding generations will pronounce his name with gratitude and with reverence for ages after those defamers have crumbled into dust and are forgotten. Long after the jealousy and the selfishness which beget the acrimonies of the immediate present have passed away, the fame of the great Captain who saved the Republic will live in the national records, and his history will typify that of Washington as regards the chair he now fills, for Washington, like him, was pursued by the same malignant and envious hostility, and proved in his own person that the instincts of the people are stronger than the tricks of the politicians.

The School for Scandal.

Mr. Greeley's organ yesterday entertained its readers with the following choice item of news, which is a fair specimen of the way the Presidential campaign is conducted in behalf of the Chappaqua Sage:

"Now fresh scandals have come to light. *One of our contemporaries publishes the story of* William D. Farrand, who paid $2,500 to the President's brother-in-law to get him nominated to a Consulship in Peru, against the protests of the State Department and the opposition of the Peruvian Government, and who, losing this place because the Senate would not confirm the nomination, afterward paid the same brother-in-law $1,000 to get him appointed to another. *We have no proof that this story is true,* but what we know of the President's disgraceful system of dispensing patronage leads us to believe it. *And we have no doubt that it will be generally believed.*"

It is scarcely necessary to say that there is not one word of truth in this scandal, so eagerly copied from "one of our contemporaries;" the *Tribune* itself admits as much—but what difference does that make so long as the Greeley organ thinks "it will be generally believed?" And this is the way in which nine-tenths of the charges of corruption against Gen. Grant's Administration have been manufactured and set afloat in the columns of "Reform" newspapers. "One of our contemporaries"—Dana's sewer most likely—invents a lie about Gen. Grant, or some member of his family, or of his Cabinet, and forthwith the entire "Reform" Press make haste to lift it out of the gutter and spread it broadcast over the country, knowing full well that there is no truth in it, but entertaining "no doubt that it will be generally believed." We do not know whether Mr. Greeley approves of this mode of conducting the journal of which he has so long been the responsible editor, or whether it is one of the improvements introduced by his successor, the professor of modern journalism; but we submit that neither the *Tribune* as a newspaper, nor Mr. Greeley as a candidate for President, is likely to achieve success or credit by becoming the retailer at second hand of the filthy slanders of the *Sewer*. Suppose the "Sage of Chappaqua" were to awake some morning, and read in one of "our contemporaries" a story like the following:

"Fresh scandals are coming to light with regard to the 'Reform' candidate for the Presidency. It appears from a story in one of our contemporaries that the Slievegammon fund, which our Irish fellow-citizens trusted in the hands of Horace Greeley for the relief of their starving countrymen, but of which no account was ever rendered, was invested by Mr. Greeley in a bank owned by Hon. John Morrissey. In fact it would seem, as the story goes, that Mr. Greeley actually entered into copartnership with Mr. Morrissey in the business of conducting the aforesaid bank—Greeley's share of the capital being the identical fund placed in his hands by our generous, but deceived, Irish fellow-citizens. This explains the remarkable intimacy that has existed for several years past between Mr. Morrissey and Mr. Greeley, and which has been a puzzle to many good people. It is even alleged that the money which Morrissey is so freely offering to bet on Greeley's election is a portion of the proceeds of that unholy partnership. We are also assured on good authority, (although we have no proof of the fact,) that Greeley's share of the profits on the dissolution of the partnership, (consequent on Morrissey's removing his bank to Saratoga,) was $20,000, and that this was the identical money invested by Mr. Greeley in the tobacco business with Wm. M. Tweed. It would appear, then, that the long lost fund contributed from the hard earnings of our Irish citizens to relieve their suffering countrymen, was cast by its custodian into the whirlpool of dishonest speculation, and has gone to enrich the present Sage of Chappaqua—perhaps been used to purchase his nomination to the Presidency. There is little doubt, now that these facts have come to light, that Mr. Greeley's recommendation to our Irish citizens to deposit their earnings in the Bowling-green Savings Bank, just on the eve of its failure, was another villainous scheme, like the Slievegammon trick, to wheedle them out of their hard-earned money.

"We may also be permitted to mention another scandal that is floating around town on the wings of rumor, (and which we expect soon to see in "one of our contemporaries,") to the effect that Mr. Greeley had a knock-down fight last week with his successor, the great Professor. The origin of the quarrel is variously stated, some averring that it grew out of the Professor's rejecting Mr. Greeley's communications to the *Tribune*, while others declare that it all arose from the excessive gallantry of the "Sage of Chappaqua."

—We do not vouch for any of these scandals, for, as before stated, "we have no proof" that they are true, but our knowledge of Mr. Greeley warrants us in saying that they are exceedingly probable, and, at any rate, *we have no doubt that they will be generally believed.*

Is this the way to conduct the canvass?

Deaths from Heat.

We gave in yesterday's paper an appalling list of deaths from the effects of heat, and this morning the melancholy record has to be considerably extended. It is quite obvious that carelessness or imprudence must be the cause of much of this loss of life. A great many new-comers to the country go about in the hottest part of the day without the slightest thought, not being aware of the dangerous power of the sun. Drink, also, kills many people. The more a man indulges in stimulants in this weather, the weaker he becomes—the more he drinks of anything, the thirstier he is. It is by neglect of the most ordinary precautions that so many people lose their lives.

Yesterday we reported no fewer than sixty-eight cases of prostration, and sixty-four deaths. This morning the number is sixty-one prostrated, and thirty-six dead. In some cases, death is known to have been accelerated by drink. It is at this time of year that the most reckless adulteration of spirituous drinks goes on—the demand is great, the stock runs low, and the dealers doctor it for the sake of adding to their profits. But even ice-water may be dangerous. The truth is that the majority of people are caught "all of a heap," as the saying is, by any great severity of weather, either in heat or cold, and do not know how to take care of themselves. After all, though the heat here has been great, it is not to be compared with the temperature of Calcutta or Madras. The thermometer may stand as high here for a few days; but in Calcutta intense and overpowering heat lasts for fully seven months, almost without a change, except from bad to worse—from dry heat to wet heat. There is very seldom the slightest breeze; the tension of the atmosphere becomes excessive; and the streets are literally like furnaces. And yet all Calcutta would be astounded to see such a list of deaths as that which we presented yesterday and today. People are on the look out for the heat, and know that the sun is not a thing to be trifled with.

The unripe fruit sold about the streets is a great source of sickness, and if we are not careful, will give rise to cholera among us. The Board of Health, or the Police, ought to seize the tons of green peaches and other dangerous rubbish now so freely displayed. It adds terrible force to the appeal which we made yesterday, and repeat today, on behalf of poor children, to learn from the death-rates of last week that "*over sixty-nine per cent.* of the total mortality was among *children under five years of age!*" No plea we could offer could be so forcible as this single fact. Diarrhœa carried off 257 persons, chiefly children. This week's returns will certainly be still more gloomy. Let the authorities, then, do something for the City. Let them seize and destroy all the unripe fruit they can find in the markets or the streets, and so help to prevent the outbreak of an epidemic.

The Public Health.

The office of Sanitary Superintendent of the City, now vacant, by reason of the resignation of Dr. Moreau Morris, is one of the most important under the Municipal Government, and the citizens of New-York will watch with keen interest to see what sort of man is to be selected to succeed the retiring officer. The mortality of the City, for the season, is higher than it ever has been before, and the prospect, as presented by the chief sanitary authorities, is that before the month of July is over it will largely increase even on the present alarming figures.

Under these circumstances, the choice of a Sanitary Superintendent is a matter for the very gravest solicitude. That officer is the principal executive officer of the Health Department, having charge of all sanitary matters appertaining to the City. He requires to be a man not only of executive force, but also wide and special knowledge of the sanitary condition, requirements, and opportunities of the Island of New-York. All this is necessary at any time, but now especially is it imperatively demanded, when death is abroad, and even pestilence threatens to follow the negligence which so long left our streets to be fomenters of disease.

We learn, therefore, with apprehension, that, impelled thereto by influences from Albany, (or Newport,) the Board of Health is likely to give this momentous trust to a physician at present connected with the Quarantine establishment, who, whatever may be his qualifications for his present post, is in no way fitted for that into which it is proposed to lift him, against the advice of the medical profession, and the true judgment of the members of the Board themselves. The law must, moreover, be violated to give him the appointment, for it is expressly provided that the Sanitary Superintendent must have been a practicing physician in New-York City for at least ten years, whereas this favorite candidate of Albany has never practiced in the City at all. The necessity that the chief Sanitary officer should thoroughly understand New-York from personal practical experience, is obvious to every one. At this time, during this scorching Summer, when the mortality is rising to such startling figures, it will be rash in the extreme to take an untried man, inexperienced as to the sanitary condition of the City, and thrust him into a place of such great responsibility as that of Sanitary Superintendent. To do so will be to violate not only statute, but sanitary law, and to imperil still more the health of the City.

There is no necessity for thus going out of town and among inexperienced men, to find a successor to Dr. Morris. Not only are there other physicians of local sanitary knowledge and professional reputation to be had, but even among the subordinates of the late Sanitary Superintendent, a capable successor, familiar with the duties of the office, can be found. It certainly is not a time for trifling with the health of New-York.

Excursions for Poor Children.

We have received the following contributions for poor children, in response to the appeal we published yesterday:

D. T. (cash)	$100
Charles H. Marshall (promised)	100
L. L. & J. H. R.	20

Some of our correspondents express a desire that we should undertake the work of organizing excursion parties. We will cheerfully do all that lies in our power, and have requested the acting Secretary of the Children's Aid Society (Mr. Brace being in Europe) to consult with us on the subject. Before taking any active steps, we shall also consult with the managers of our principal Mission Schools and other gentlemen. By next week, we shall endeavor to organize the first excursion; and we hope some of our correspondents will accompany it. We shall send two or three members of our own staff to assist in the arrangements, and full particulars—including every item of expenditure—will be published the following day.

We once more invite contributions toward this work of true charity. The children of the poor, huddled together in reeking tenement houses, and utterly without proper food or attention, are perishing by scores. Severity of heat is quite as fatal to them as severity of cold. They need help now quite as much as in the Winter. Even to give them one day's change of air and scene will be to relieve their sufferings. A correspondent who sends us $100 says:

"Attend and organise this necessary charity at once yourselves. Plenty will subscribe—none will stay here and attend to it. One of your own honest reporters or clerks can arrange positively and practically with Camp, Van Meter, Brace, O'Connor, or some practical persons to spend the money economically and judiciously. Nine-tenths of the 'collectors' and beggars are frauds! Won't the Society for Improvement of the Poor send visitors to all the wretched neighborhoods to see where clean water, ice, cheap fans, umbrellas, clothing, food and cool straw mattresses, are needed by poor women and children? The Police are charitable and could help."

We earnestly hope that parents who are able to send their own children out of the City during this terrible weather, will think with compassion on the thousands of destitute and fatherless little ones, who are obliged to spend the whole year round in fever nests, or in dens unfit even for animals to herd in. Let them send some trifle toward giving these forlorn children a glimpse of those blessings which their own families are fortunately able to enjoy.

Fire-Arms and Boys.

Already the deeds of the hapless lads who shoot each other and their sisters at this holiday time begin to be recorded by the press, and we fear the list will be a long one to-morrow. A word of earnest admonition to every boy who sees these words may, we hope, make the catalogue shorter. We rejoice to have the boys enjoy themselves in every possible way that does no harm to themselves or others, and we hope that the enthusiasm with which young Americans celebrate the day of Independence, which is also the day of Vicksburg and Gettysburg, may never cool. It seems natural, too, since these early days of July chronicle a period of military success and national triumph, that guns, and drums, and fire-works, and martial music should be used in commemoration. We well know, moreover, how greatly boys enjoy these particular things, and how great a part of their pleasure at this season is derived from them. But there are a great many ways of making the reports that lads so highly esteem without using fire-arms at all; and there are really so many terrible accidents resulting from their use, accidents that yearly destroy many lives, and embitter many others, that we should think right-minded and good-hearted boys would really be willing to give up playing with such dangerous implements altogether.

If, however, they must be resorted to, there are certain rules that, whether the weapons are handled by boys or men, ought to be rigidly observed. In the first place, under no circumstances whatever, whether a gun or pistol be loaded or not, should it be pointed at another. Neglect of this rule has cost, and continues to cost every year, valuable lives. It is all very well to say you "know" it is not loaded. The boys who kill their sisters and each other in this way always "know" the weapon they handle is empty. To do this foolish thing, after so many dreadful warnings, is hardly short of criminal, and no decent lad will ever allow himself or any companion to do it. Another rule of great importance is never to throw or hold any fire-work or other explosive article in such a way as to endanger people's eyes. Quite as much fun can be had without putting in peril the sight, or the nerves of others, and there is no earthly reparation for an injury to the eyes which one moment's thoughtlessness may entail. Of course, life and limbs are the first consideration, and next to this, no boy of honesty or self-respect will risk the property of others by throwing crackers or the like in places where there is any chance of their setting anything on fire. All these precautions are summed up in one rule—the golden one. Let the boys do as they would be done by, and may all who try so to do have a happier Fourth of July than they ever had before.

MINOR TOPICS.

Massachusetts "culture," especially the Boston variety, is not always presented in the most attractive form; but the old Commonwealth makes very praiseworthy attempts to secure the genuine article, and to secure it for all her citizens who are willing to take it. The progress of the latest attempt in this direction is shown in an exhibition at Horticultural Hall, Boston, of the drawings of the pupils of the public schools of that city, and of those of the pupils of several free industrial drawing-schools established in a number of the cities of the State. These drawings are mostly made by pupils not of the ordinary class, but by artisans—machinists, engravers, photographers, *&c.* They are very favorably spoken of by the *Atlantic Monthly*, and praise of art from this source is pretty sure of being richly deserved. It is extensive instruction of this character that must be relied on to advance art in this country. What we lack above all things is a considerable practice of the otherwise intelligent persons in every community who know the difference between good and merely pretentious artwork.

The Commissioners of Public Parks can confer a great boon upon the women and children and weary working men, who seek a breath of fresh air in the evening in Washington Square, by placing more seats for their accommodation. The limited number of benches now in the Square is not much more than enough to serve the perpetual park loungers, who "come early and stay late," and whose chief business seems to be to secure seats in the public places, and to stick to them with ulterior views to a night's lodging. It is painful to see mothers and nurses, with babes in their arms, wandering the entire length of the park in search of seats, and, discouraged and weary, leaving for their homes, more fatigued than when they set out. And this is what occurs every night. We hope the Commissioners will attend to this suggestion.

It appears that the Pension Bureau at Washington is sending out circulars inquiring as to the whereabouts and condition of certain widows of Revolutionary soldiers, who have for some reason been lost sight of by its agents. In this way several very aged ladies have been found in very destitute circumstances, to whom the nation owes a pittance, and we presume that measures will be taken at once to transmit it to them. It will be some years yet before the Revolutionary pension rolls will be cancelled by the death of the last beneficiary, and it is incumbent upon the nation to take care, meantime, that the small stipends required to satisfy these just demands are paid in full. Nearly all these widows are very aged, infirm, and poor, and depend upon the pensions given them by law for what few comforts they have. No Government neglect should be allowed to make more rugged their last days, which at the best are days of hardship, penury, and solitude.

A plea is being made in England for the preservation of birds, which some agricultural Bergh would do well to put forward in this country. Mr. John Coleman, Secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, is interesting himself chiefly for the nightingales, which are not only trapped in large numbers, but which are often blinded also. To the latter fact, almost incredible in its refinement of cruelty, the Secretary bears testimony as an eye-witness. But in our country, especially in the neighborhood of cities, birds require protection, not out of humanity only, but from interest. There is plenty of evidence that the insect pests which destroy many of the "small crops" of our farm gardens would be sensibly diminished if it were not for the wanton and useless slaughter and trapping of birds. We are aware that Mr. Bergh has expended some effort in this direction, but the claims on his energy are very great, and the parties directly interested should take up the matter.

Mr. James Parton has found some curious items relating to the condition of Virginia in 1776, when Jefferson undertook to reform it. They will no doubt be left indignantly unread by those pure-blooded Virginians who refuse to allow that their ancestors were any less perfect than the present generation believes itself to be "Chivalry" will especially revolt at the idea that the original Virginia gentlemen had to protect himself against the slanderous tongues of Virginia ladies by so rough a method as is described in the following extract from a statute in existence in Jefferson's time:

"Whereas, oftentimes many brabling women often slander and scandalize their neighbors for which their poore husbands are often brought into chargeable and vexatious suites, and caste in greate damages: Bee it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, that in actions of slander, occasioned by the wife as aforesaid, after judgment passed for the damages, the woman shall be punished by ducking; and if the slander be soe enormous as to be adjudged at a greater damage than five hundred pounds of tobacco, then the woman to suffer a ducking for each five hundred pounds of tobacco adjudged against the husband, if he refuse to pay the tobacco."

By the bye, why does not Mr. Parton republish what Greeley has called the Virginians—"Convicts and the descendants of convicts," &c., &c.?

After all, we are not entirely rid of Brown and his abominations, as it now appears that he has left a huge pile of City refuse at the Vesey-street pier, where it yet remains as a nursery of disease and death. At the last meeting of the Board of Health it was resolved that Brown be ordered to remove his filth, but if the Board is capable of learning by experience, it cannot expect its notice to have any effect upon the wonderful ex-contractor. Some months ago, he was directed to stop filling in his Harlem lots with garbage, and afterward peremptorily forbidden to do it, but he paid no attention to notice or order. In these days of festering heat, the refuse at Vesey-street must be got out of the City, and it is the duty of the Board of Health to do something more likely to accomplish that end than to write to Brown. Unless the mistake has been made of paying him all his claims against the City, the Board can and should remove this dirt at his expense.

The reunion of the Vermont Historical Society at Fort Ticonderoga, on the 18th inst., promises to be a valuable example to similar societies in other States. Nothing so familiarizes a people with their national annals as visits to their places of historical interest, and when this is done under the auspices of a society formed for the purpose of preserving the records of the past, the result must be valuable. Our history as a nation does not yet extend so far into the past as to prevent us from preserving all its details for future guidance, and as a means to this end, both pleasant and efficient, we hope that the Historical Societies will take note of the expedition of that of Vermont. Those of the Western States, especially, might do much by these annual meetings to glean from their Indian annals the romance which has already become so interwoven with them that it is difficult to separate fact from fiction. These may not be of much importance to the world, but historical doubts as to who killed Tecumseh and the like are annoying, and should be removed while there is yet an opportunity.

Statistics show that we had 145 fires in June last, and only eighty-seven in the same month of the previous year. Last month, as usual, the fires were in large part due to carelessness, or what are called accidental causes, although they would more properly be named avoidable. But for the efficiency of our Fire Department, we should stand a good chance of having the disaster of Chicago repeated here, so insensible are most house-keepers and servants to the dangers arising from fire.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

OPERA BOUFFE AT THE UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

"La Grande Duchesse," or rather an English version of that popular French opera bouffe, was sung at the Union-square Theatre, last evening, to the evident delight of a tolerably numerous audience. Offenbach's music is still acceptable, especially in form of a Summer entertainment, and its sympathetic and efficient recital by Miss Emma Howson, who filled the rôle of the capricious sovereign, made yesterday's representation more interesting than there was reason to anticipate it would be. The performances of Mr. W. H. Crane, (*General Boum,*) Mr. Thomas Whiffin, (*Fritz,*) Mr. Alfred Kelleher, (*Prince Paul,*) Mr. John Howson, (*Baron Puck,*) and Miss Blanche Galton (*Wanda*) were sufficiently spirited to amuse, but the singing of these artists did not commend them to the approval of the assemblage as Miss Howson's agreeable voice and method did the personator of the *Duchess*. The song of the sword, the duet laudatory of *Fritz's* regiment, the air "Say to him," and, indeed, all Miss Howson's numbers were redemanded, and the finales of the three acts, done with infinite enthusiasm and reasonable precision, were in part repeated in deference to hearty applause. We need hardly say that a rehearsal, in English, of "La Grande Duchesse" will not bear comparison with the representations of the opera enjoyed at the hands of French players. The tunes, however, remain, and the vocal work of Miss Howson, with the labors of her associates—frequently successful labors, it must be mentioned—to provoke merriment by antics of every kind, render the present attraction at the Union-square Theatre a pretty strong one.

CONCERTS WITH HERR STRAUSS.

An engagement has been effected with Herr Strauss, by the terms of which that gentleman is to conduct three orchestral concerts, which will occur at the Academy of Music on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday next. After entertainments, with Mme. Peschka-Leutner as the principal artist, may be looked for as the result of the success of the earlier enterprise.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Award of the New-York Custom-House Labor Contract—Dr. Best and the Paducah Post-Office—The Fourth—Cooler Temperature.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, July 3.—The bids were opened today at the Treasury Department for the labor at the public stores in the New-York Custom-house, and the award made to Henry H. Sperry for the year at $65,000. There was one bid of $63,000, which was rejected for not being in proper form, and the failure of the bidder to accompany his bid with any guarantee that the service would be performed if he received the contract.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Sumner, who has accused the President of loving fast horses and sea-side loiterings, should take notice that the night before the greatest race of the season at his very doors, the President left his sea-side residence, and spent two days in this seething capital, busily engaged in the merest routine labor, the most important reason for his coming being to meet the Indians brought here by Gen. Howard. The President and Gen. Porter return to Long Branch to-night. No time is fixed for their next visit here, and it will be determined solely by the requirements of Executive business.

A CLAIM BILL VETOED.

A few days ago the President vetoed the act authorizing payment of the claim of J. Milton Best, because he deemed the claim one of the class that ought not to be paid by the Government. That Mr. Best was a most deserving man, and that his great misfortune entitled him to consideration and sympathy, those that opposed his claim the most earnestly agree. A change in the Post-office at Paducah having been made necessary, Dr. Best was appointed Postmaster yesterday. He was indorsed by Gen. Garfield and Senator Wilson. There can be no one who will not be pleased at this recognition of the loyalty and worth of a Southern patriot and a deserving gentleman.

THE FOURTH.

There will be no public celebration of the day to-morrow, here, but as it is a holiday, the Departments will close, and numerous excursions down the river, and to country places near, have been arranged and will be largely attended.

MOVEMENTS OF SENATORS.

Senator Chandler has left the city, to make a brief visit to his son-in-law, Hon. Eugene Hale, at Ellsworth, Me. He will return here soon, and attend to the duties of Chairman of the Congressional Republican Committee. Senator Pomeroy leaves here to-morrow for the West. Senator Carpenter will return in a day or two to Wisconsin. Senators Thurman and Casserly will go to Baltimore next Monday to attend the Convention.

COOLER BREEZES.

The severe heat that has lasted nearly two weeks seems to-night about at an end. There are cooler breezes, and clouds and distant thunder and lightning, but up to a late hour tonight no rain worth mention. The thermometer has stood daily at or near a hundred in the shade, and still strange to say, not a single death from sunstroke has been recorded. A few horses have been killed by the heat, but so far as known but few. The signs of a change in the temperature are hailed with gladness.

NAVY AND ARMY CHANGES.

Surgeon A. L. Gehon is ordered to temporary duty at the Marine Rendezvous at Philadelphia; Assistant Surgeon Chas. A. Siegfried, to the Philadelphia Navy-yard; Surgeon Samuel F. Shaw, from the Naval Hospital at New-York, to duty at Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I.; Passed Assistant Surgeon Kershner, from the Philadelphia Navy-yard, to temporary duty at the Naval Hospital at New-York.

Major C. G. Sautelle will relieve Major A. R. Eddy of his duties in the Quartermaster's Department in the Military Division of the Atlantic, and in turn, Major Eddy takes Major Sautelle's place as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of California, and depot Quartermaster at San Francisco.

Military Storekeeper Alligwood is returned from duty at Baltimore, and ordered to relieve Military Storekeeper Van Antwerp at the Schuylkill arsenal, who on being relieved, will proceed to Baltimore for duty as Assistant Quartermaster.

APPOINTMENTS.

Henry A. Harmon is appointed Register of the Land Office in the East Florida Land District; M. S. Berry, of Oregon, is appointed agent for the Flathead and other confederated tribes of Indians in Montana; Wm. Birney, of Florida, is appointed Receiver of Public Moneys for the district of lands subject to sale in the East Florida Land District.

The President today appointed Martin B. Hayes to be Postmaster at Conneaut, Ohio, vice Wm. B. Chapman, resigned.

EXTENSION OF PATENTS.

The Commissioner of Patents today extended the patent of Amasa Houghton, of Connecticut, for spinning frames; also, the patent of Wm. H. Orr, of Ohio, for machines for cleaning grain.

Fish Culture.

The State Shad Propagating Establishment on the Hudson was broken up yesterday morning, on account of the intense heat. Seth Green sent westward 25,000 shad, to be put in the head waters of the Mississippi, as an experiment, at the request of Spencer G. Baird, United States Commissioner of Fisheries.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

Celebration of "The Fourth" at Home and Abroad.

An Interesting Programme of Amusements—Elaborate Preparations for Carrying Out the Same—Fire-Works, Parades and General Festivities.

The "Fourth" has for nearly a century been observed as one of the most memorable days in the year, and today will not be an exception to the established rule. The preparations have been of a more general than elaborate character, and every person (as business will be entirely suspended) seems bent upon keeping the holiday in truly American style. Young America has laid in the usual supply of gunpowder, torpedoes and fire-crackers, and *pater familias* has procured a sufficient number of rockets, Roman candles, wheels and colored fires to illuminate the darkened sky after nightfall. Detonations, from "big guns" to torpedoes, will be heard throughout the City during the whole of today, mingling with the sweeter sounds of music and ringing bells. Many citizens, however, who are far more willing to get out of the noise than participate in the fun, will find their way by rail and boat to suburban shades and rustic retreats; and opportunities are offered to them in every shape and variety. But some excursionists, in their efforts to avoid the hot atmosphere of the City, will fly to the more glaring heat of Long Branch or Coney Island; fancying, perhaps that the air of a close car is more healthy than that to be obtained in the shaded room of a tenement-house.

AT TRINITY CHURCH.

At sunrise a salute will be fired off the Battery, and at 7½ o'clock Mr. JAMES AYLIFFE will perform the following melodies on the Trinity chimes, repeating the same at noon:

1. Ringing the changes on eight bells.
2. Red, White and Blue.
3. Yankee Doodle.
4. Song from "Oberon."
5. Scotch melody from "Guy Mannering."
6. Strike the Silver Bells.
7. Bould Soger Boy.
8. Hail Columbia.
9. Airs from "Child of the Regiment."
10. Sultan Polka.
11. Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean.
12. Pop Goes the Weasel.
13. Switzer's Farewell.
14. When the Bells Begin to Play.
15. Yankee Doodle.

THE MILITARY PARADE.

Soon after 6 o'clock this morning the various regiments of the First Division (the Seventh excepted in consequence of their encampment at Saratoga,) will assemble at their armories, and then march to the rendezvous, from which point they will commence their parade. The procession will move at 8 o'clock, and the route will be from Bond-street along Broadway to Fourteenth-street, thence to and through Eighth-avenue to Thirty-fourth-street, along that street to and through Fifth-avenue to the Worth Monument on Madison-square, where the troops will be dismissed. The Sixth Regiment will then repair to their armory on Fourteenth-street, near Third-avenue, where they will dine with the Veterans of 1812. A salute from Battery H will be fired off the Battery at noon.

AT THE CENTRAL PARK.

At 3½ o'clock in the afternoon the following music will be given at Central Park, while Dodworth's Cornet Band will also perform on the lake:

PART I.

1. National airs.	
2. Overture, "Eliza and Claudio"	Mercedante
3. Mazurka, "Blue Violet"	Gungl
4. Serenade	Boulcost

PART II.

5. March, "Odeon"	Weingarten
6. Selection, "Masnadera"	Verdi
7. Galop, "Cascaden"	Herman
8. Song, "Abendstunde"	Lachner

PART III.

9. Waltz, "Elfen Reigen"	Gungl
10. Arie, "Elenore"	Donizetti
11. Quadrille, (Lanciers,) "Sailor Boy"	Weingarten
12. Galop, "Wildbad Eisenbahn"	Kuchner
Finale—"Union."	

FIRE-WORKS AND MUSIC.

During the evening there will be public instrumental concerts and exhibitions of fire-works at the Battery, City Hall Park, Tompkins-square, Madison-square and Mount Morris, the music to commence at 7¾ o'clock. In addition to these, displays will take place at Fort Washington, Claremont Hill, on the Boulevard; the Circle, at the junction of Boulevard, Broadway, Eighth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street; Grand-street Park, junction of Grand street and East Broadway; junction of Park-avenue, Fourth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street; junction of Bowery, Third and Fourth avenues and Fifth-street; Jackson-square (Eighth-avenue, Thirteenth-street and Greenwich-avenue;) Washington-square at the fountain; park foot of Canal-street, North River.

At the City Hall, Tompkins-square and Mount Morris the following programme, in addition to rockets, shells, &c., will be carried out:

1. To begin with a hexagonal wheel of Maltese, jessamine and Chinese fires, with crimson and green rosettes, changing to glory with ruby studs.
2. To begin with a sun with colored centre and radiant white fires, changing to a tree form of sun fires thirty feet in height, with a *feu de joie*.
3. To begin with a crimson rose, changing first to a sunflower of variegated fires; second, to the zania peruvia, with a variegated glory.
4. To begin with a hexagonal vertical wheel of Maltese fires, with crimson and yellow rose changing to the "Tribute to Ceres," composed of Chinese gerbes in cross-fire, inclosing Saxon rosettes, and terminating with maroon explosions.
5. Kaleidoscope of colored fires.
6. To begin with a vertical wheel with chameleon centre, changing to a star in diamond lance work, between the points of which will be the word "Union," changing to a sun of rayonant fires thirty feet in diameter, ending with maroon explosion.
7. Revolving and stationary jets of colored fires, terminating with a maroon explosion.
8. To begin with a revolving sun of Maltese carmine and Japanese fire, radiant from a centre of carmine, purple and yellow rosettes, changing to a pyramid of white, crimson, purple, green, orange and yellow fires, 100 feet in height.
9. To begin with a sun of crimson, purple, green and yellow fires, changing to a "Star of America," fifty feet in diameter, with richly-colored Saxons, ending with a grand maroon battery.
10. Battery of colored fires.
11. To begin with a hexagonal vertical wheel, with crimson and green centres, changing to a rose of beautiful colored lance-work, concluding with a battery of profuse crimson, green, blue and yellow fires.
12. To begin with a revolving sun of crimson and gold fires, changing to a cascade of fire breaking upon diamond lance work, ending with a grand explosion.
13. To begin with a sun of Chinese radiant and Maltese fires, highly colored, changing to "Saturn and his Satellites," composed of richly-colored Saxons and brilliant Chinese gerbs, extending rays over forty feet, ending with a grand *feu de joie*.
14. To begin with the "Yankee Windmill" and ends with an explosion of colored stars and streamers.
15. To begin with wheels of jessamine, Chinese and brilliant fires, forming a circle of flame thirty feet in diameter, the centre filled with changing flowers.
16. To begin with chameleon, Maltese and radiant fires, changing to double star in diamond lance work, ending with a grand explosion, filling the air with streamers of colored fires.
17. Concentric wheels of Maltese and brilliant fires, forming a circle of flame twenty feet in diameter, the centre filled with fantastic twisting figures.
18. Concentric wheels of Chinese and brilliant fires, forming a circle of flame thirty feet in diameter, the centre filled with revolving scrolls.

At the Battery and Madison-square, if the wind is not too high, balloons will be let off conveying fire-works, which will be discharged at intervals, in their flight. There will also be a larger discharge of rockets, shells and parachutes than elsewhere, and the following fixed pieces will be exhibited:

1. To begin with a vertical, hexagonal wheel of Maltese fires, with crimson and yellow rose, changing to Chinese gerbs in cross-fire, inclosing Saxon rosettes, and terminating with maroon explosions.
2. To begin with a revolving sun of Maltese, carmine and Japanese fires, radiant from a centre of carmine, purple and yellow rosettes, changing to a pyramid of white, crimson, purple, green, orange and yellow fires 100 feet in height.
3. To begin with a sun of crimson, purple and yellow fires, changing to a "Star of America" fifty feet in diameter, with richly colored Saxons, ending with a grand marooned battery.
4. To begin with a vertical hexagonal wheel of Chinese, radiant, Japanese and Maltese fires, decorated with crimson and green centres, changing to a glory of brilliant Chinese fires.
5. To begin with a brilliant sun of Chinese, radiant and Maltese fires, highly colored, changing to the "Saturn and his Satellites," composed of richly-colored Saxons and brilliant Chinese gerbs, extending its rays over forty feet, and ending with a grand *feu de joie*.
6. To begin with a "Yankee Windmill," and end with an eruption of colored stars and streamers.
7. To begin with the wheels of jessamine, Chinese and brilliant fires, forming a circle of flame thirty feet in diameter, the centre of which is filled with changing flowers.
8. To begin with chameleon, Maltese and radiant fires, changing to a double star in diamond lance-work, ending with a grand explosion, filling the air with streamers of colored fires.
9. Concentric wheels of Maltese and brilliant fires, forming a circle of flame twenty feet in diameter, the centre filled with fantastic twisting figures.
10. Concentric wheels of Chinese and brilliant fires, forming a circle of flame thirty feet in diameter, the centre filled with revolving scrolls.

IN BROOKLYN.

The conclusion of these fire-works will consist of a grand display of colored fires of a very imposing character.

St. Ann's, on Brooklyn Heights, has selected the following programme for today:

8½ A. M.

Patriotic airs on the chimes.

9 A. M.

Organ voluntary.	
Anthem, "O be Joyful"	Loretz, Jr
Collects.	
Hymn No. 227, "For Thee, O Dear, Dear Country."	
Lesson, Proverbs xiv., 18-35.	
Anthem, "Rest in the Lord"	Spohr
Reading of the Declaration of Independence.	
Benedicite, "O All Ye Works of the Lord." Chant.	
Reading of Washington's Farewell Address.	
National Anthem No. 11	Loretz, Jr
Collects.	
Gloria in Excelsis, Doxology, "Omnes Gentes."	
Benediction.	

10 A. M.

At the conclusion of the above exercises, J. M. Loretz, Jr., Musical Director of St. Ann's, will execute the following selections on the organ:

Overture—Zampa	Herold
Fantasia—National Airs	Loretz, Jr
Overture—Black Prophet	Loretz, Jr
Wedding March	Mendelssohn
Overture—Semiramidis	Rossini

The German-American Teachers Association of this City and vicinity will assemble at the Turn Hall, in Fourth-street, today, to celebrate the national holiday with appropriate and becoming festivities and exercises.

PICNICS.

The New-York Allgemeine Saengerbund, composed of about fourteen vocal organizations, will celebrate the day by a picnic and Summer night's festival at Jones' Wood. In addition to the Saengerbund societies the following German organizations will participate in the affair: The Anschuets Bund, the Germania Social Club, the Schillerbund, of Brooklyn, and the Landwehr Verein. A procession of these organizations will be formed at the Germania Assembly Rooms this morning, under the direction of Major SAUER, the Marshal. The procession will pass through the Bowery, Stanton-street, Eldridge-street, Broome-street, Essex-street, Avenue A, Fourth-street, First avenue, Sixth-street, Avenue A, Seventh-street, Avenue B and Eighth-street, to the East River, where a steamer will be ready to receive the excursionists.

The field music and drum corps of the Fifth Regiment will engage in a picnic and Summer-night's festival at Hamilton Park, Sixty-ninth-street and Third-avenue. The park is handsomely decorated and will be illuminated in the evening, when there will also be a display of fire-works.

Those anxious to get out of the City will find excursion trains to the coal fields of Pennsylvania, to Rockaway beach, Fire Island, and Patchogue; and steam-boats will make trips to West Point, Fort Lee, Pleasant Valley, Shady Side, Harlem River, Astoria, up the Hudson, Newburg, Keyport, New-Haven, and numerous other places. The ferry-boats will convey the more economical to Staten Island, Long Island, Hoboken, Weehawken, &c.

AT RANDALL'S ISLAND.

At the Randall's Island Nursery the day will be celebrated in accordance with the following programme, after which the children will be regaled with a Fourth of July dinner:

At daylight a salute will be fired, with the unfurling of the Stars and Stripes.

Eight o'clock A. M., parade, Randall's Island Guard.

Reading of the Declaration of Independence.	By the Warden
Song—Discovery of America	By the girls
Song—Yankee Doodle	100 small boys
Duet—The Strawberry	Misses Doyle and Phelan
Song—Don't Be in a Hurry to Go	212 large girls
Recitation—American Boy.	By Masters Egan and Finnegan
Song—Tossing up the Hay	By the girls
Song—The Carter Lad	By 100 small boys
Recitation—Dressed in character, Nobody's Child.	Miss Sadie Barnes
Song—Make the Home Happy	Large boys
Oration	Miss B. O'Brien
Dialogue, comique	Masters Graham and Walker
Song—When You and I Were Young	100 small boys
Finale—Star-spangled Banner	400 children

Several private societies will also have festive meetings in this City.

IN OTHER CITIES.

Outside the City there will be a number of celebrations to suit the localities in which they are situated. Military parades and other amusements will be carried out, and at Buffalo there will be a regatta, in which the Pittsburg clubs will participate, and for which extra prizes have been offered. At Boston, extra exertions have been made for an aquatic display, and four-oared, double and single scull races will take place. At Newburg, there will be a rowing regatta, with several competitors. A rowing regatta will also come off at the Dry Dock, East River, open to all comers. The Neptune Club, of West Brighton, will have a club regatta; also their neighbors over the Kills, the Argonautas, at Bergen Point.

The Harlem River will present a lively appearance, as the several clubs located on its shores will all get up impromptu races. And the Elysian Fields, at Hoboken, will afford visitors an excellent view of the scrub races gotten up by the Hoboken and Christopher-street Clubs.

A general Turnfest of the united Turner associations of New-Jersey will be held at Newark, in which the New-York Turnverein, the Bloomingdale Turnverein and the Williamsburg Turnverein will participate. A reception of the visiting Turners will take place at Turnhall today.

The towns on Long Island will observe the holiday very generally. In Jamaica Rev. Dr. VAN SLIKE will deliver the oration. At Hempstead, Mr. VAN COTT, of Brooklyn, will officiate as orator. Dr. BUCKLEY, of Brooklyn, will deliver an oration at Baldwinsville. At Rockville Centre the new institute will be dedicated, and an oration will be delivered by Rev. HUGH C. PENTACOST. At Orient, Judge HEDGES will deliver the oration. At Far Rockaway public exercises will be held at the St. James Hotel similar to those in the other towns. Ladies' fairs and festivals form no small part of the exercises, and as charity is their object they will doubtless be largely patronized.

There will be a number of celebrations abroad. At all places where any number of Americans are located, the representatives of the United States will gather them together to celebrate the day in a proper manner. At Liverpool the American Club intends to have a dinner, at which the Bishop of Manchester, Dean of Chester, John Bright, Mr. Rathbone, and others, will be present. At London and Paris the United States Ministers will entertain their friends in a manner suitable to the occasion, and at Nice, Florence, Berlin, Brussels, Panama, the Sandwich Islands, China, Japan, &c., and in fact everywhere that Americans may be, the "Fourth" will be duly celebrated with rejoicings and feasting.

IN NEW-JERSEY.

Notwithstanding Mayor O'NEILL's double veto, the Fourth of July appropriations have been passed by the required vote, and Jersey City is, after all, to have a public celebration to the extent at least of $3,500 worth of fire-works. The display will be made in five sections of the City, in Hamilton, Van Voorst, and Bergen squares, in the vacant lots on Palisade-avenue, and at the corner of Franklin-street, Palisade-avenue. The Hudson County Artillery will fire salutes at sunrise, noon and sunset, and the church bells will be generally rung.

In the evening the Knights of the Round Table will give a display of fire-works in front of their rooms on Newark avenue.

A number of society parades and excursions will be made and no papers will be published in the city, a holiday being given to all the newspaper employes.

In Hoboken the Caledonian Club will parade and will give their annual picnic and games at Floral Park. The Common Council has accepted an invitation to be present.

The First Battalion will parade under command of Major HART, and will be reviewed by the Mayor and city officers.

A band has been engaged and a display of fire-works will be given in the evening in Church-square, at the City's expense, an appropriation for that purpose having been made.

In Hackensack the Order of United American Mechanics are to have a grand parade, celebration and display of fire-works, every lodge in Bergen County having promised to be in attendance.

In Newark salutes will be fired by the military at Washington Park at sunrise, at Military Park at noon and at Lincoln Park at sunset. The military, police, fire department and civic societies will parade through the principal streets to St. Paul's M. E. Church, where religious services will be held and an oration delivered by Gen. THOS. B. VAN BUREN. The Catholic societies will also parade and have a picnic at "Park am Rhine." The usual excursions, ball games, and festivals will be added to the day's list of amusements.

At Elizabeth there is to be no public celebration.

In New-Brunswick they are to have a grand parade and fire-works at the cost of $600; in the evening Rev. W. V. KELLY delivers the oration.

The Glorious Fourth in New-York in the Year 1800.

You may hunt backward and forward as long as you please among the old newspaper files of seventy-two years ago, and can find no regular fire-works for sale, at least in the advertisements. The patriotism of the New-Yorker of 1800 found, however, its opportunity for making a noise in gunpowder. GOUVERNEUR KEMBLE & Co. have for sale 1,000 pounds of cannon powder, and MURRAY & MUMFORD, of No. 73 Stone-street, offer muskets and cannons of various sizes. JAMES LAPIERRE, of No. 106 Murray-street, in order to add to the quota of salutes, advertises especially four four-pounders, with carriages complete, and numerous casks of Dartford Powder. Undoubtedly they made the welkin ring with heavy ordnance on that festive day. The theatre, for three days beforehand, makes a special announcement of the grand gala day. This is what it says: "The public are respectfully informed that on Friday night, the Fourth of July, the theatre will be opened for one night only. The various entertainments will be detailed in the bills, and advertised on that day. One object of the exhibition will be to display in various and appropriate combinations all (or, at the least, the greater part) of the scenery, which has been executed during the time the present lessee has had possession of the building, an exhibition which, it is hoped, will be the most brilliant and satisfactory of anything of that kind ever attempted in this country," evidently a *piece de circonstance* might have been expected. The programme for the Fourth is, however, as follows:

A monody on the death of WASHINGTON by Mr. HODGKINSON, and then the Feast of Terpsichore, in the Temple of Independence, consisting of music, recitation, singing and dancing, to be followed by the grand pantomime of "Harlequin Traveler." The scenes are each described, as the cave scene, the harbor of Bolscheretsk, (wherever that may be,) the kingdom of Peru, the cataract glen, and the Temple of the Sun.

The gardens put forward their claims and present their varied attractions in the most favorable lights.

Columbia Garden demands patriotic patronage, as follows:

"FOURTH OF JULY, 1800.
GRAND CONCERT AND TRANSPARENT PAINTINGS.
COLUMBIA GARDEN,
OPPOSITE THE BATTERY.

The garden will be handsomely illuminated and decorated. The transparent paintings will be as follows, the whole to be ornamented with allegorical trophies:

The portrait of GEORGE WASHINGTON and JOHN ADAMS. The portrait of GEORGE WASHINGTON supported by geniuses and ornamented with garlands of the flowers, the Geniuses of Commerce, and the God of the Sea on grouped dolphins. Tickets for the day 2s., and at 8 o'clock, for the concert and transparencies, 4s. There will be music in the morning."

The musical portion consisted of twenty-six pieces, commencing with an overture by HAYDN, Mr. FOX sang "Hail Columbia," Miss BRETT "Tally Ho," and Mr. HODGKINSON a song to the memory of GEORGE WASHINGTON. The audience had, too, minuettos, sinfonies, allegros, and full pieces.

The Mount Vernon Garden also presents an excellent and varied entertainment. "The proprietor has spared no pains or expense to ornament, decorate and illuminate the garden. The pyramid above the fountain will be ornamented with the following large Busts and Figures, lately imported from Europe:

1. The illustrious and immortal Washington. 2. Socrates. 3. Cicero. 4. Demosthenes. 5. Mercury. 6. Sun. 7. Flora. 8. Nibbe? (Niobe, we suppose.) 9. Adriadne. 10. Vestal. 11. Amour. 12. Andromache. 13. Narcissus. These are all Busts. Now the figures: 1. Venus. 2. Gladiator. 3. Cleopatra. 4. Hercules. 5. Shakespeare. 6. Milton." There is a queer jumble of statues here, but the unities were probably overlooked at that happy time. The fire-works were grand on paper, and we have no doubt were excellent, eliciting, we suppose, no end of O! O! O's from the admiring audience. You have the representation of a yew-tree, the representation of two flower-pots throwing pinks of different kinds, and the conclusion "is a battle of twenty-six ships of the line, being a faithful representation of the battle fought between the British and the French in the Bay of Aboukir." There is still a third competitor for popular favor, which is found in JOSEPH DELACROIX, the proprietor of the Vauxhall Garden. It must have drawn the crowd, because for the two shillings prepaid to get in, you had at your option a punch or an ice-cream; you could see there a model of Mount Vernon, 20 feet long by 24 feet high, illuminated by several hundred lamps.

As befitting the twenty-fourth anniversary of American independence, the different societies met at the Battery at 10 o'clock. The Mechanic Society and Tammany, and such military officers as wished to join in the civic celebration, are invited to attend. The route was down Beaver-street to Broad, thence to Wall-street, then to Pearl, thence to Beekman and Chatham-square, "where they will divide into two columns and go to the rear of St. Paul's Church, which they will enter."

JONATHAN PEARSEE, Jr., read the Declaration of Independence, and Mr. MATTHEW L. DAVIS delivered an oration. They then marched back again to the Battery, and gave three lusty cheers and dispersed, all of which was done under the orders of JAS. TYLEE, Chairman, and G. J. WARNER, Secretary.

The printers of New-York also had their jollification. A member of the Franklin Typographical Association delivered a speech to the fraternity at 1 o'clock, at the house of Mr. HATCH, opposite to the Bull's Head, Bowery-lane.

Listen to the Brigade orders of 1800: "City and County of New-York, July 3, 1800: By an arrangement made with Gen. STEARNS since the last orders, he will direct the duties on the 4th inst. at the Battery. Capt. TEN EYCK will be under the orders of Lieut.-Col. MORTON. By order of Brig.-Gen. HUGHES. PETER A. JAY, Assistant Brig. Major."

Tammany Society evidently played a conspicuous part in the civic parade. The instructions were as follows: "They are to meet at the Wigwam at 9 o'clock A. M. with Buck Tails in their hats, and march to the Battery. N. B. (That good old N. B., the best part of everything, was always introduced in this way seventy years ago.) The collation will be on table at 8 o'clock in the evening. Any brother can introduce a friend. By order of the Sachem, J. PEARSEE, Jr."

The *Commercial Advertiser* of the 3d publishes the following: "To-morrow being the anniversary of American independence, the publication of the *Commercial Advertiser* will be suspended for the day. In the mean time, should anything of moment transpire, it shall be handed to our patrons in an extra sheet." Just a few days prior there had been a painful rumor of the death of JEFFERSON, and in addition to this the public were very anxious in regard to whether a difficulty with the Emperor NAPOLEON could be amicably adjusted.

After reading all these preparations, one is naturally desirous of knowing how the day passed off. Our curiosity can be perfectly satisfied. The papers announce a most pleasant day. They say: "The artillery, under Major CURTEMUS, performed their evolutions in an exceedingly accurate and harmonious manner. Everything went off well. The utmost harmony and conviviality prevailed throughout the City."

Departure of the Seventh for Saratoga.

Shortly after 7 o'clock yesterday morning about six hundred members of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, assembled at the armory, over Tompkins Market, in full uniform, with gray trowsers, knapsacks, overcoats rolled, and one day's rations. They had at first determined to march from the armory to the Grand Central Depot, but at 8 o'clock the heat was so intense that it was deemed more advisable for the men to proceed by car, and twenty of the Grand Central and Fourth-avenue Railroad cars were procured for that purpose. As the troops left the armory a large number of spectators cheered them heartily. The procession of cars passed up the avenue amid a volley of cheers, and arrived in good time at the Grand Central Depot, where another crowd of spectators greeted the Seventh with loud and repeated cheers. As a special train of ten passenger and two freight cars was in waiting, the members of the command were soon on board, accompanied by their full military brass band, and the signal was given for the departure.

The Seventh in Camp at Saratoga—A Gay Week Anticipated at Camp Sherman.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 3.—The Seventh Regiment arrived here this afternoon, and went into camp at Glen Mitchell. Their camp is named Camp Sherman. They are very comfortably situated. A good many of the *élite* of New-York are here, and a gay week is anticipated.

Business in the Court of General Sessions.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder HACKETT, JAS. WATSON, convicted of passing a forged check, was sentenced to five years in the State Prison; ROBT. CLAYTON pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to two years and six months in the State Prison; ANDREW BARNES, found guilty of grand larceny, two years and six months State Prison; SEBASTIAN KAPP, for petit larceny, sixty days in the Penitentiary; TIMOTHY HUSSEY, charged with an assault on THOS. VARLEY, was discharged on account of the non-appearance of the complainant.

JAMES STEPHENS and EDWARD COLE were charged with counterfeiting labels. The complaint was made by Mr. JOHN P. DUNCAN, the American agent for LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire sauce, who charged them with selling an inferior sauce in LEA & PERRINS' bottles. The defense claimed that there was no fraud, as the prisoners always stated to their customers that it was an imitation of LEA & PERRINS' sauce. The jury found them "not guilty," and the Court then adjourned until Monday next.

Base-Ball Notes.

The Fourth of July this year will be celebrated by the usual number of amateur games on the lots and unoccupied fields in New-York, Brooklyn and neighboring cities, where the game flourishes, and in addition, some championship contests are announced, the Athletics and Eckfords playing at Philadelphia, the Haymakers and Baltimores at Chicago, the Bostons and Mansfields at Middletown, Conn., while the Mutuals and Forest Citys, of Cleveland, will contest their third championship game on the Union Grounds, Brooklyn. The Atlantics play the Amateur Olympics at Baltimore, every championship nine being thus engaged for the day.

The Forest Citys engagements are: July 5, Atlantics, Capitoline Ground; July 6, Eckfords, Union Ground; July 8, Athletics, Philadelphia; July 9, Baltimores, Baltimore.

THE SOLAR SCOURGE.

The Effects of the Heat in This City and Vicinity Yesterday.

Over Eighty Persons Prostrated, Half of Whom Died—The Thermometrical Record Slightly Decreased.

The fine breeze prevailing yesterday rendered the intense heat less deadly, and the result is visible in the decreased rate of mortality. Even yet the deaths from sun-stroke and prostration are numerous, and extraordinary precautions should be taken by those whose occupations call them out of doors beneath the hot rays of the sun. The most violent epidemic would hardly destroy human life more rapidly than the sun's rays have for the few days past. Should the intense heat not become modified soon, the mortality is likely to become still more frightful.

The record of the office of Dr. CHAS. P. RUSSELL, Register of Records of the Health Department, exhibits an appalling death rate. For the four days ending at noon yesterday the deaths reported were as follows:

Sunday	149
Monday	184
Tuesday	210
Wednesday	302
Total	845

When it is remembered that the total number of deaths for the week ending June 29 was 768 and for the previous week 640, the terrible increase in the mortality can be readily perceived. Should the present hot spell continue the rest of the week it is fair to presume that the number of deaths will be greater than in any previous week, and probably double the number of last week. All day yesterday the burial permit Bureau of the Health Department was thronged with undertakers and others applying for burial permits.

The Coroners' office, owing to the large number of fatal cases of *coup de soleil* reported there during the day, was unusually busy. The office was thronged with the relatives and friends of deceased persons, all anxious to obtain the necessary certificate of death, so as to enable them to bury their dead as soon as possible. Owing to the terrible heat the remains of the dead decompose rapidly, and in a few hours they present a terrible appearance. Coroners SCHIRMER and HERRMAN took charge of no less than sixty cases.

THE DEATHS.

The following deaths from *coup de soleil* occurred yesterday in this City:

MARY GALLAGHER, thirty-four years, Irish, at her residence, No. 2,347 Second-avenue.

MARGARET JACKSON, two years, American, of No. 2 Minetta-street.

FREDERICK WILLIAMS, at Bellevue Hospital.

MARY E. ZEABOUT, two months, American, (colored,) at No. 252 West Eighteenth-street.

FREDERICK BUMSTED, thirty-two years, German, at No. 495 Greenwich-street.

JOHN HEANEY, thirty years, Irish, of No. 436 East Thirteenth-street, at No. 760 Broadway.

ELLEN ROLLINS, forty-five, American, at No. 175 Elm-street.

ANN BROWN, fifty years, no home, at Bellevue Hospital.

BRIDGET HEALY, twenty-four years, Irish, of No. 150 Sullivan-street, at Bellevue Hospital.

WM. WINOWSKI, thirty years, Poland, at Bellevue Hospital.

Unknown man, about fifty-five years of age, sun-struck in Broadway, taken to Mercer-street Police Station, died in a few moments. Body sent to Morgue.

Unknown man, twenty-five, German, employed in the grocery-store No. 164 Hester-street, died from the heat yesterday.

CATHARINE FITZGERALD, aged sixty, at No. 54 Jackson-street.

JACOB FERRIBER, seaman, at No. 177 Avenue B.

JAMES MCCABE, thirty-five, Ireland, at No. 706 East Thirteenth-street.

MARY CULLEN, Ireland, thirty-five, at No. 493 Ninth-avenue.

STEPHEN GLEASON, aged forty-two, Ireland, at Reception Hospital, Ninety-ninth-street.

ISAAC CARPENTER, United States, thirty-six years of age, of the Compton House, at Bellevue Hospital.

PATRICK SUBENE, Ireland, forty-seven years, of 532 Pearl-street, at Park Hospital.

LOUIS RICHTER, aged forty-five, German, taken from Sixth Precinct. Died at Park Hospital.

Unknown man, from First Precinct, died at Park Hospital.

JOHN MCELMELE, aged thirty-five, at No. 239 Avenue B.

A male infant named —— HANLON, aged six months, at No. 166 Lewis-street.

JAMES RYAN, aged fifty-six, Ireland, was prostrated while at work at DEVLIN's store, corner of Broadway and Warren-street, and died at the Park Hospital.

MARY MORRISON, aged twenty-six, of No. 1,606 Second-avenue, was prostrated by the heat in a Second-avenue car, and died in a few moments.

FERDINAND SCHULTZ, thirty-five years, German, at his residence, No. 37 Allen-street.

JOHN HARRIGAN, thirty-eight years, Irish, No. 236 Elizabeth-street, at his residence.

WILLIAM J. LINES, thirty-seven years, American, No. 124 Charlton-street, at his residence.

MINNIE DOBBERT, twenty-three years, French, at her residence, Ninety-third-street and Eleventh-avenue.

JACQUES COBB, French, taken from Nineteenth Precinct, to Bellevue Hospital on Tuesday.

CHRISTOPHER COUGHLIN, seven months, American, at No. 40 Hamilton-street.

MARY MCCORMACK, thirty years, Irish, no home. At Park Hospital.

JAMES SWEENEY, thirty years, Irish, of No. 11 West-street. At Park Hospital.

JAMES FINN, age and residence unknown, brought to Park Hospital from corner Canal and Mulberry streets, died there yesterday afternoon.

An unknown man, driver of a wagon for SCHAFFER's brewery, Fifty-seventh-street and Tenth-avenue, prostrated at corner Fifth-avenue and Amity-street, and taken to Fifteenth Precinct, where he died.

MARY RYAN, sixty-six years, Ireland, at No. 103 East Fourth-street.

THE PROSTRATIONS.

The following persons were prostrated by the heat in this City yesterday:

JOSEPH LODUSCHER, thirty-four years, German, was prostrated in Forty-sixth-street, near Fourth-avenue, and taken home.

NELLY RYAN, of No. 146 Eldridge-street, was found, opposite No. 3 East Broadway, prostrated by heat, and taken to Park Hospital.

MARY CAHILL, forty-eight years, Irish, a lodger in the Fourth Precinct Station-house, was prostrated by the heat and taken to the Park Hospital.

HENRY CRANE, a stone-cutter having no residence, was found prostrated at the corner of Nassau and John streets, and taken to the Park Hospital.

An unknown woman was found prostrated at Thirty-fourth-street and First-avenue, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

An unknown man, found prostrated in an alleyway in Monroe-street, near Corlear, was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

JOHN KENNY, twenty-six, of No. 73 Hudson-street, prostrated in Chambers-street, was taken to Park Hospital.

THOS. LARKIN, aged fifteen, of No. 6 Cornelia-street, prostrated corner of Varick and Downing streets, was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

An unknown man, apparently German, aged forty, sun-struck in New-Chambers-street, was taken to Park Hospital.

JAMES BUTLER, aged fifty-two, a native of England, of No. 132 Prospect-street, Brooklyn, prostrated in Whitehall-street. Taken to Park Hospital.

Unknown man, about thirty-two years of age, found insensible in Astor-place. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Unknown woman, dressed in black silk waist, purple dress, jockey hat, found in Broome-street. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Unknown man, about fifty years of age, found in Third-avenue, near One Hundred and Third-street. Taken to Reception Hospital. He cannot recover.

ALICE POWELL, aged seventeen, no home, prostrated at the corner of Broadway and Walker-street. Taken to Park Hospital.

THOMAS COLEMAN, aged eighteen, carman, of No. 245 Avenue B, prostrated at No. 86 Maiden-lane. Taken to Park Hospital.

ANN MCCABE, aged twenty, a resident of Brooklyn, prostrated in Beekman-street. Taken home.

PATRICK CALLAHAN, aged twenty, of No. 530 East Seventeenth-street, was overcome by the heat in Seventeenth-street and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

JAMES SWEENEY, aged twenty-eight, of No. 11 West-street, was sun-struck while at work on Pier No. 2 North River. Taken to Park Hospital.

FRANK SHANDLEY, aged fifty, of No. 304 East Forty-eighth street, while at work paving in Astor-place, was prostrated and taken home.

CHAS. SCHARFF, aged twenty-eight, of Ninety-second-street, and Second-avenue, was overcome by the heat in Broadway. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

LEO. SCHLESSINGER, a young man, of No. 168 East Houston-street, was prostrated in the City Hall Park and taken to the Park. He soon recovered and went home. While being taken to hospital a diamond stud which he wore in his shirt-bosom disappeared and could not be found.

JOHN GARLAND, of No. 524 East Thirteenth-street, was prostrated in First-avenue.

JOHN NOEL, of No. 22 East Eighteenth-street, in Third-avenue. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

C. E. DONALDSON was prostrated at Twenty-sixth-street and Second-avenue. Sent to Bellevue Hospital.

WM. PRICE, aged forty-seven, of No. 636 Sixth-avenue, was prostrated while at work at Essex and Division streets. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

PATRICK DONOHUE, a laborer, aged thirty, of Seventy-sixth-street and First-avenue, was prostrated at Sixty-second-street and Third-avenue. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

JOHN O'NEIL, aged forty-one, of No. 156 West Eighteenth-street, was prostrated at No. 54 Carmine-street. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

ALFRED GIDDINGS, thirty-two years, no home, was prostrated in Church-street, and on being taken to the Twenty-seventh Precinct, recovered.

DAVID SATTERLEE, thirty-three years, of Newark, was sun-struck at the corner of Dey and West streets, and taken to the Park Hospital.

JAS. DELANY, thirty-four years, residing at Laurel Hill, Long Island, was overcome by heat in Fifty-seventh-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, yesterday.

TIMOTHY MALONEY, a stone-mason, was prostrated while at work in Manhattan-street, near Ninth-avenue, and sent to the Reception Hospital.

An unknown woman, with a female child, about a year and a half old, was found insensible at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Waverley-place, and was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

AMELIA DUNN, sixteen years, of No. 71 Centre-street, was overcome by the heat at the corner of Centre and Leonard streets, and was taken to the Park Hospital.

EDWARD CARROLL, sixteen years, of Jersey City, was prostrated at the corner of Broadway and Worth streets, and taken home by friends.

ISADORE, a workman on the Second-avenue Railroad line, was overcome by the heat yesterday, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

FRANK BAKER, of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street and Seventh-avenue, was prostrated in One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street yesterday, and was taken home by friends.

ROSE LYNCH, fifty-two years, having no home, was found suffering from the heat in the Twentieth Precinct yesterday and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

JOSEPH MCMAHON, thirty-two years, no home, was found prostrated in the Twentieth Ward yesterday and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

J. ROBERT EYRES, twenty-one years, of Greenville-street, Yonkers, was found insensible on Pier No. 34 North River, and taken to the Park Hospital.

CHARLES REDMOND, forty years, of No. 405 West Forty-first-street, was sunstruck at the corner of Eighth-avenue and Forty-first-street yesterday and taken home.

GEORGE MEYER, aged thirty-nine, of No. 66 Worth-street, was prostrated at the corner of Charles-street and Waverley-place.

SARAH FRISBIE, forty years, no residence, was found suffering from the heat by the Seventeenth Precinct Police and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

AUGUST REICHART, of No. 124 Broome-street, was prostrated while at work in the new building and taken home by friends.

LEON CROSSE, thirty-three years, French, was sunstruck in front of No. 201 Sixth-avenue and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

MARY MCCORMACK, thirty years, no home, found insensible from heat in Mott-street, near Canal and taken to Park Hospital.

JACOB WEISS, twenty-eight years, German, of No. 515 Fifth-street, was found insensible at the corner of Catharine-street and East Broadway, and taken to the Park Hospital.

JOHN WILLIAMS, thirty-eight years, of No. 116 Madison-street, prostrated while at work on Pier No. 20 North River, and taken to the Park Hospital.

JACOB EULGER, twenty-seven years, of Sixty-eighth-street, near Eighth-avenue, was found prostrated by heat in the vicinity, and taken to his residence.

An unknown woman was found at the corner of Elizabeth and Hester streets and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

MARY MEAD, twenty-seven years, of No. 90 Henry-street, found insensible at the foot of East Thirty-third-street and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

MARY FARRELL forty-three years, living in Albany, found suffering from heat at No. 309 East Thirty-second-street and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

RICHARD PEMBROKE, twenty-two years, of No. 152 Washington-street, prostrated, corner Battery-place and Washington-street, taken to Park Hospital.

ANGIE PORTER, twenty-two years, found at corner of Broadway and Houston-street and sent to Bellevue Hospital.

JOSEPH HENDRICKS, prostrated in Greenwich-street, and sent to Bellevue Hospital from the Twenty-eighth Precinct.

JOHN LARKIN, seventeen years, residing in Philadelphia, prostrated by heat at corner of Twenty-sixth-street and First-avenue and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

EFFECTS OF THE HEAT IN OTHER PLACES.

At 12 o'clock yesterday, in Brooklyn, the mercury stood at 96°, and gradually fell to 92° at 3 o'clock, at the corner of Atlantic-avenue and Court-street, where, at 2½ P. M. of the day previous, it stood at 102½°.

At 11 o'clock JULIA LYNCH, of No. 351 Hamilton-avenue, was found prostrated with the heat at the corner of Carroll and Smith streets, Brooklyn. She died while being conveyed to the Long Island City Hospital.

At 12½ P. M., SAMUEL KELLOWAY, aged thirty-four years, residing in Twenty-seventh-street, near Third-avenue, Brooklyn, was prostrated by heat at the corner of Hamilton-avenue and Court-street. Taken home.

At 1 P. M., JAMES H. SADLER was found sick from the heat in Putnam-avenue, yesterday. Taken to the City Hospital, Brooklyn.

JOHN CRONAN, laborer, residing on Butler-street, between Bond and Hays streets, Brooklyn, was prostrated by heat while working at the Harbeck Stores. Taken to the City Hospital.

AMELIA SCHROEDER was sun-struck at the corner of Flatbush and Fifth avenues, Brooklyn.

Capt. WM. H. GREGORY was also sun struck at the corner of Flatbush and Fifth avenues.

JACOB HUTT, residing in Fourth-street, New-York, was sun-struck at the corner of North Sixth-street and Sixth-street, Brooklyn, E. D., yesterday afternoon, and died in about an hour.

ALDERMAN DUNNES, a child aged two years, died at his parents residence in the Sixth Ward, Brooklyn, from the effects of the heat.

The heated weather for the last week or two has had both good and bad effects in Jersey City and Hoboken. It has been effectual in securing the abatement of the nuisances existing in and about Communipaw, the citizens having become thoroughly aroused; and on the other hand has been fruitful in cases of sun-stroke, many of which have proved fatal. The following is as complete a list as possible of the casualties in Jersey City:

PATRICK MCLAUGHLIN, a teamster employed by PAUL, a Hoboken contractor, died yesterday morning from the effects of a stroke on the previous day.

MARTIN KEANNEY, found lying in a vacant lot in Lexington-avenue, prostrated with the heat, was removed to the Fourth Precinct Station-house, and died shortly afterward.

—— MULLEN died at his residence in Cook-street.

JAMES FAGAN died at his residence, No. 205 Fifth-street.

GEORGE RICHARDS (colored) was removed to his home on Washington-street, where he died.

EDWARD LUDONG died from apoplexy, the result of overheating.

RICHARD HILL, residing near Newark-avenue, at the foot of the hill, died.

JULIA KELLY, a servant girl residing at Monmouth and Fifth streets, died.

ADAM STUGEL, a broker, at No. 147 Newark-avenue, died.

Three additional fatal cases were yesterday reported to the County Physician, six having occurred in Jersey City, but without further particulars.

CHARLES CALQUERT, residence unknown, was conveyed to the hospital, his case is a serious one.

MICHAEL MCGOVERN was conveyed to his residence, No. 10 Essex-street, having become insane.

In Hoboken, PATRICK MURPHY, employed in the coal docks, was conveyed to his home in an insensible condition.

PATRICK MCLAUGHLAN died at his home.

A lady and gentleman, not together, whose names were unknown, were both taken to St. Michael's Hospital in an insensible condition.

In New-Brunswick yesterday there was one. CHRISTIAN ROSS, a laborer, aged fifty years, employed by Mr. JAMES STELLE, who has a small farm on the outskirts of the city.

In Newark, EMETT WAGNER, a harness-maker, residing in Somerset-street, died on Tuesday evening from the effects of Tuesday's heat.

GEORGE BIENNISON, a young man, employed in roasting coffee in a Broad-street grocery, died at 4 o'clock, yesterday morning.

JOHN MCDONALD, of No. 132 Warren-street, died late in the afternoon.

A woman, name unknown, residing in Howard-street, died at 2 P. M.

A man named MURPHY died during the night in St. Michael's Hospital, having been taken there late in the afternoon in a state of insensibility from the effect of the heat.

There are numerous other cases of serious but not fatal effect in Newark.

In Elizabeth, DANIEL MCCARTHY, a laborer, and JAMES ROBINSON, a carman, are the only victims reported.

In Trenton there have been a large number of cases of sun-stroke in the four days of this week; but so far none is known to have resulted fatally.

The intense heat of yesterday was succeeded in Saratoga by a high wind at about 6 o'clock, which swept easterly, overturning trees and doing some damage to the crops.

There were four cases of sun-stroke in Hudson, N. Y., yesterday, one of which proved fatal.

FREEHOLD, N. J.—The heat here is very great. A blacksmith named DONALDSON, died here today from the combined effects of excessive drink and sun-stroke.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 3.—The weather today was the warmest of the season. At 3 o'clock the thermometer marked 100° in the shade. A large number of cases of sunstroke have been reported, several of which were fatal. The following record at DICKINSON's drug-store, No. 2 Park-row, will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer: At 3 A. M., 78°; 6 A. M., 78°; 9 A. M., 80½°; 12 M., 88°; 3 P. M., 94°; 6 P. M., 93°; 9 P. M., 86°; 12 P. M., 84°. Average temperature yesterday, 85¼°.

The following observations show the temperature, yesterday, as recorded by SCHULTZ & WARKER, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	7 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit.	77	87	90	85

TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

Report of the City Tax Commissioners—Taxation of Personal Property, &c.

When the last report of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments of this City was issued, on the first of May, 1871, the results of the assessments for that year could not be given, as the work of revision, &c., had not then been completed; the present has been delayed to a later period of the year, and includes a summary of the uncompleted work for 1871, and also the results of the assessments for 1872. In regard to the taxing of personal property, the Commissioners remark that the disproportion between the assessed value of personal property in New-York, as compared with the evidences of abounding wealth, has been the subject of frequent comment. The principal cause of this disproportion lies in the extent to which personal property is exempt from the operation of the State tax laws. Among these exemptions the principal are: United States securities; and indebtedness, as an offset against property subject to taxation. Besides these there are numerous others, some valid and others fictitious; but those enumerated place millions of personal property beyond the reach of the assessor. In fact, the value of personal property in this City which the law exempts is several times larger than that which the law makes liable. Yet, in the face of these and many other difficulties, the assessments upon personal property have increased from $223,920,405 in 1866, to $306,949,422 in 1872. Now if this exhibit be compared with the assessments upon the personal property in the State, exclusive of New-York City, it will appear that, while in the City the assessments in six years upon personal property were increased $83,000,000, in the rest of the State the personal assessments were diminished more than $17,000,000.

If the figures of the assessors' books be accepted as index of the material condition of the counties adjacent to New-York, only Kings and Suffolk show any increase since 1865, the former of $2,363,228, and the latter of $9,115; while Dutchess has declined $331,505; Orange, $655,242; Putnam, $284,170; Queens, $648,550; Richmond, $216,676; Rockland, $40,378, and Westchester, $119,839. These reductions are referable partly to the causes already alluded to as embarrassing the Commissioners in New-York City, and partly because some of the towns have held out as an inducement to wealthy tax-payers of the City to change their residences, that in such cases they should be only subjected to a merely nominal assessment upon personal estate.

It is evident from the figures given, say the Commissioners, that the system of assessments upon personal property is gradually breaking down throughout the State, and it is extremely doubtful whether the aggregate of assessments in the City of New-York, upon that description of property, can, under existing laws, be carried to a point materially higher than that already reached.

Chapter 888 of the laws of 1871 provided for the assessment of foreign insurance companies, having their principal office in this State, upon the sum certified by the State Insurance Department as the capital upon which they are authorized to transact business. The aggregate amount of such capital is $3,566,441 83, but, as the companies prove by affidavits that the whole amount is invested in United States bonds, no benefit in the matter of taxation has been derived from the new law.

The assessment of mortgages in the hands of mortgagees has had the effect of restricting, in a large degree, investments in that species of security to those corporations which are not liable to assessment, such as life insurance companies and savings banks, or to non-resident capitalists, who are inaccessible to our tax laws. The aggregate mortgages upon the real estate in New-York City are estimated to amount to a sum exceeding $400,000,000, of which sum the insurance companies hold about $100,000,000, and the savings banks about $100,000,000, while a large proportion of the remainder is held by non-residents. Thus, while the whole amount due upon mortgage is liable to set off against personal property in the hands of the mortgagors, the mortgages themselves are almost wholly beyond the reach of taxation. The report concludes:

During the time the books were open, from the second Monday in January to the 30th day of April, to receive applications from parties considering themselves aggrieved by assessments upon their property, there were received, in 1870, applications covering 10,064 pieces of property; during the same period in 1871 there were received 2,315 applications, covering 5,473 pieces; and for a like term in 1872 there were received 1,508 applications, covering 3,738 pieces. The work of this bureau has exceeded that of the previous year by fifty lists of assessments, amounting to $651,458 57. All objections within cognizance of the Board of Assessors have been acted upon promptly, and not a single assessment list has been set aside because of any error or irregularity on their part.

The following table exhibits the relative value of the real and personal estate in the City and County of New-York, as assessed for 1871 and 1872:

Wards.	Assessments for 1871.	Assessments for 1872.	Increase.	Decrease.
I	$53,623,600	$51,215,500	……..	$2,408,100
II	29,386,300	28,091,500	……..	1,294,800
III	32,868,400	31,637,000	……..	1,231,400
IV	12,509,175	12,571,975	$62,800	
V	38,820,000	38,670,500	……..	149,500
VI	21,176,250	21,209,950	33,700	
VII	15,095,000	15,588,900	493,900	
VIII	31,373,350	32,284,900	911,550	
IX	22,955,200	23,571,100	615,900	
X	14,611,100	15,226,300	615,200	
XI	13,920,700	14,335,000	414,300	
XII	50,362,925	54,568,885	4,205,960	
XIII	8,259,300	8,529,800	270,500	
XIV	21,453,490	21,425,790	……..	27,700
XV	49,332,050	50,350,350	1,018,300	
XVI	29,147,100	29,579,250	432,150	
XVII	29,474,900	30,037,500	562,600	
XVIII	61,180,150	62,543,900	1,363,750	
XIX	77,771,930	91,283,545	13,511,615	
XX	31,326,350	33,245,150	1,918,800	
XXI	66,992,300	70,996,050	4,003,750	
XXII	57,666,340	60,185,820	2,519,480	
Total	$769,308,410	$797,148,665	$32,953,755	$5,111,500
	Personal estate.	Personal estate.	Personal estate.	Personal estate.
Resident	$198,156,791	$195,032,157	……..	$3,124,634
Non-resident	32,025,037	35,189,520	$3,164,483	
Share-holders of bks	76,765,395	76,727,745	……..	37,650
Total	$306,947,223	$306,949,422	$3,164,483	$3,162,284

Recapitulation.—Total real and personal for 1871, $1,076,253,633; for 1872, $1,104,098,087; total increase, $36,118,238; total decrease, $8,273,784. Total valuation for 1872, $1,104,098,087; total increase, $36,118,238. Total valuation for 1871, $1,076,253,633; total decrease, $8,273,784. Increase in 1872, $27,844,454. Net increase, $27,844,454.

THE SIOUX VISITORS.

Interview with the President—Naive Expression of Their Wants—Assurances Given Them by the President.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3.—The President, this afternoon, gave audience to the Apache delegation of Indians at the Executive Mansion. They were accompanied by Secretary DELANO, Commissioner of Indian Affairs WALKER and Gen. HOWARD. The Indians expressed their desire to live at peace with the whites, and said they want horses, shops, farms and to be educated at schools. SANTA, one of the chiefs, asked for a suit of clothes like the President's, and a cane, a pistol, a sword and a horse to ride, so as to show his consequence at home.

The President told them he was anxious to promote their comfort, but to that end it was necessary for them to keep the peace, and he would do everything in his power to protect them from bad white men. He thought they would have a better home in the Indian Territory, where attention could be paid to their improvement, and they would be assisted in farming, and school-houses would be built for them, and mechanics would teach them how to work, and other benefits would be rendered them.

MIGUEL said at one time he was on bad terms with the whites, not knowing whether they were Americans or Mexicans, but as soon as he learned that they were Americans he buried all his badness and was now their friend.

Several other Indians addressed the President, declaring their determination hereafter, not only to live at peace among themselves, but toward the whites.

QUICKSTEP PARK RACES.

Fine Weather—Large Attendance, and an Unusually Animated Race.

TOLEDO, July 3.—The weather has been decidedly cooler today, and the attendance at the Quickstep Park considerably larger. The main feature today was a race for horses that have never beaten 2:27; purse $1,500; $750 to the first, $350 to the second, $250 to third, and $150 to fourth horse. There were twelve entries, and six started. The race was won by Mohawk, Jr., of Springfield, Ohio, who took second, third and fourth heats. Time—2:31¼, 2:31¼, 2:34½. Derby, of Buffalo, was second; Western Boy, of Detroit, third; Ripon Boy, of Kalamazoo, fourth. Derby took first heat in 2:30¼.

In the race for 2:44 horses there were six entries, and all started; purse $1,500, divided as before. The race was won by Wade Hampton, of Baltimore, taking second, fourth and fifth heats. Time—2:42½, 2:38, 2:41¼. St. Vincent, of Warren, Penn., was second; Lady Suffolk, of Adrian, Mich., third, and Lizzie D., of Detroit, fourth. Lady Suffolk took the first heat in 2:42.

Brooklyn Mortality.

There were 408 deaths in Brooklyn last week, being an excess of 138 over the week preceding, and 177 more than the week ending July 1, 1871. Of the number stated, forty were men, forty-eight women, 179 boys, and 141 girls. With regard to age, 233 were infants under one year, and forty-two between one and two years. The greatest mortality among the adults was between the ages of twenty and forty, and forty and sixty, the number being thirty-four in each of these classes.

The classification of diseases shows that the number of deaths resulting from small-pox was eleven, being six less than the week previous; Cholera Infantum, 149; disease of the brain, thirty-three; consumption, twenty-nine.

WIFE MURDER.

A Gas-Laborer in the Eleventh Ward Brains His Wife with an Ax-Handle.

Information reached the Eleventh Precinct Station-house shortly before 10 o'clock, last night, that a woman, named MARGARET COBB, had been badly beaten by her husband, THOMAS COBB, at their residence, No. 616 East Ninth-street, between Avenues B and C. Capt. MURPHY, with an officer went to the place and arrested COBB. COBB's wife was found lying dead in bed, with a terrible wound over her right temple. A bloody axe-handle was found in the room and taken possession of by the Police. The COBBS occupied three rooms on the rear of the third floor of the building. COBB, who is employed in the Manhattan Gas Company's works, Fourteenth-street, near Avenue C, has borne the reputation of being a quiet and industrious man. The rooms occupied by himself and wife were well furnished, a dozen or so of canaries hanging in cages found the bed-rooms and the ice-box well filled with meats and provender. COBB's wife, on the contrary, drank heavily, and had been arrested several times for intoxication. She was thirty-six years of age, and of prepossessing appearance. On investigation by Capt. MURPHY, the other residents in the house said that about 7½ o'clock they heard scuffling in COBB's apartments, and heard Mrs. COBB crying. They went to the door of COBB's room and found it locked on the inside. For some time after they heard Mrs. COBB crying. About 9½ o'clock a heavy fall was heard in COBB's room, and then the people below stairs, fearing mischief, sent word to the Station-house. COBB, who is thirty-six years of age and a respectable-looking man, on being asked what he had to say in regard to the affair, said: "I never drink, while my wife drank all the time. She was drinking me out of house and home, and spending more money than I made at my work. I treated her good and kind. I did everything for her that I could. If you have seen the bureau in our room, most likely you noticed five or six silk dresses. I bought them for her. Everything she wanted in the way of clothes, food, or amusement I gave her. I came home from work and found her drunk. I got mad and beat her about the shoulders with the ax-handle. She fell over the stove and cut herself. I had no intention whatever of killing her. COBB was much affected, and cried bitterly when locked up. Beside the wound on Mrs. COBB's head, there was an incised wound on the inner portion of the right thigh, as if inflicted with an ice-pick, and her body and shoulders were greatly discolored. Coroner HERMANN will hold an inquest in the case, at which time some other facts tending to positively identify COBB as the person who struck the dead woman on the head, will doubtless be brought out.

Personal.

United States Senator A. H. Cragin, of New Hampshire, is at the Westmoreland Hotel. Capt. Fillebrown, of the United States Navy, is at the Grand Hotel. Gov. R. C. McCormick, of Arizona, is at the Sturtevant House. Admiral Polo, the Spanish Minister, and Lieut.-Commander Pelou, Secretary of the Spanish Legation, are at the Clarendon Hotel. Hon. J. B. Dutcher, of Pawling, and F. E. Townsend, of Montreal, are at the Gilsey House. Congressman M. C. Kerr, of Indiana, and Gov. T. G. Alvord, of Syracuse, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Commodore J. C. Beaumont and Rear-Admiral Harwood, of the United States Navy, are at the Astor House. Gov. Theo. F. Randolph, of New-Jersey; Hon. Francis Fellows, of Connecticut; Judge E. A. Tyler, and Col. T. J. Semmes, of New-Orleans, are at the New-York Hotel. Gen. W. L. Vance, of Memphis; Gen. A. T. Sprague, of Vermont, and Chief-Engineers Charles H. Baker and Charles H. Loring, of the United States Navy, are at the St. Denis Hotel. Ex-Gov. A. E. Burnside, of Rhode Island, and J. M. Van Buskirk, of Lansingburg, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. J. M. Shackleford, of Indiana; Col. David Dunlap, of Virginia, and B. F. Isherwood, Chief-Engineer of the United States Navy, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

If bed-bugs could laugh, how they would jeer at the miserable failures, facetiously called "Insect Banes," "Insect Exterminators," &c., got up by know-nothings to compete with LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER, the only article in Christendom that will kill all creeping and flying vermin, from a cockroach to a mosquito, and won't kill or even harm, in the slightest degree, man, woman or child.—*Advertisement.*

Parquet Floors and Wood Carpeting.—Send stamp for illustrated price list to 942 Broadway.

MARRIED

GIBSON—SHELDON.—At All Saints Church, Brier Cliff, Sing Sing, July 2, 1872, by Rev. J. B Gibson, D.D., B. STUYVESANT GIBSON to MARY ELINOR only daughter of G. Ten Eyck Sheldon, editor of *The Republican*—all of Sing Sing. No cards.

DIED

BROADHEAD.—At Yorkville, Wisconsin, on Sunday, June 30, THOMAS C. BROADHEAD, of Kingston, N. Y.

Funeral at First Reformed Church, Kingston, on Thursday, July 4, at 10 o'clock.

CURTIS.—In Wallingford, Conn., June 28, Mrs. MARY CURTIS, the wife of Roderick Curtis, aged 73.

CHEESMAN.—On Tuesday Morning, July 2, MARTHA H. CHEESMAN, widow of the late John C. Cheesman, M. D., and daughter of the late Willet Hicks.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 240 5th-av., on Saturday the 6th inst., at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

COLES.—At Tarry Town, Tuesday 2d inst, JOSEPH COLES, aged 81 years.

Funeral from his late residence, Friday 5th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M. Carriages in waiting to meet the 2 o'clock train from 42d-st.

CULBERT.—On Tuesday evening, July 2, JENNIE STEWART, infant daughter of Nathaniel and the late Anna N. Culbert, aged 5 months.

The relations and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 160 Taylor-st., on Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

COMSTOCK.—On Monday, July 1, at Westford, Conn., Dr. JEREMIAH A. G. COMSTOCK, in the 53d year of his age.

Funeral on Saturday, July 6, at New-London, Conn.

CORSE.—On Tuesday, July 2, Mrs. MARIA CORSE, widow of the late J. B. Corse, aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, Friday, July 5, at 10 A. M., at the residence of her son-in-law, David Close, No. 118 West 43d-st. The remains will be taken to Stamford, Conn., for interment.

DURAND.—On Wednesday, July 2, EDWARD VINCENT and HARRY ARMSTRONG, twin sons of John S. and Mary J. Durand, aged 10 months and 16 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the members of Company G, Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of their parents, No. 172 Lee-av., Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday morning, July 5, at 10 o'clock.

Lent, not given; darling Harry and Eddie have gone to heaven, to join the angels there.

FOOTE.—Suddenly, at Madison, N. J., July 3, JULIE DE PUY, infant daughter of Fredk. W. and Sara F. R. Foote, aged 4 months and 12 days.

Funeral services at Grace Church, Madison, on Friday, the 5th inst., at 10 A. M.

HOPPER.—At Flushing, July 2, FREDERIC VARIAN HOPPER, son of Alonzo and Clara M. Hopper, aged 8 months and 9 days.

Funeral at the house, in Flushing, on Friday at 3½ P. M. Carriages will meet the 2½ train from Hunter's Point at Bridge-street Station.

MANN.—July 2, LEONICE M., daughter of W. W. Mann, aged 8 months.

Funeral from Riverside House, 152d-st., July 4, at 10 A. M.

MORTON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 3, CLARA ELLISON, only child of Ellison M. and Clara M. Morton, aged 15 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from No. 112 West 32d-st., New-York, on Friday, at 1½ P. M.

STUBBERT.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Tuesday evening, July 2, MARY, wife of Rev. W. F. Stubbert, D. D., in the 56th year of her age.

Services on Saturday, at 3½ P. M., at her late residence. The remains will be taken to Malden, Mass., for interment, at which place funeral services will be held on Monday, 8th inst.

YOUNG.—At Newtown, Long Island, suddenly, on Wednesday, July 3, at 3 P. M., FRANK S. YOUNG, son of David K. and Addie A. Young, aged 6 months and 21 days.

Funeral on Friday, July 5. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
PRICES REDUCED.
Tickets, $28; fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed, information furnished.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
Orders filled. No. 16 Wall-st.

CARD.
JANES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 6, 8, 10 and 12 Reade-st., beg to inform their customers and the public that the disastrous fire of this morning will in nowise interrupt their business. The large stock of goods they always keep on hand at their foundry and manufactory in Morrisania will always enable them to fill all orders with their usual promptness and dispatch.
JULY 3, 1872.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.
The Mails for Europe during the week ending SATURDAY, July 6, 1872, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 12 M., on THURSDAY at 10 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11 A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

FOR SALE—A NEWSPAPER FOLDING Machine. Apply at the Times Office.

CAPES AND CAPS FOR GRANT GUARDS, Boys in Blue, Tanners, &c., manufactured at No. 15 Warren-st. SUSMAN & CO.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

EXCURSION TICKETS, NEW-YORK TO Baltimore and return, for the National Democratic Convention, are now on sale at Pennsylvania Railroad ticket-offices, No. 526 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, foot of Desbrosses-st., and foot of Cortlandt-st. Fare $8. Tickets good for return until July 15, inclusive.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
F. W. JACKSON, General Superintendent.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

No business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, July 3, the legal sale in charge of MULLER, WILKINS & Co. expected to occur of property on Eleventh-street, near First-avenue, being adjourned until the 25th inst. In regard to the Long Branch sale conducted by the MELLICK BROS. yesterday, a report, when received, will be made. For the balance of the week the market will be quiet, no further auctions being proposed, with the exception of a country sale of minor importance, announced to take place today at Winfield, Long Island. The suburban auction held at Tyler City near New Haven, Conn., by JERE JOHNSON, on Tuesday, July 2, was very successfully carried through, the attendance being large, and some 200 city lots being disposed of for over $20,000 in the total. The sale of lots at auction was a novelty in the country, but the manner in which the affair was conducted, as indicated by the result, seems to have given general satisfaction.

The following recent sales, made by E. DUNCAN SNIFFIN, No. 8 Pine-street, are reported: Farm of 210 acres of land, town of Otis, County of Berkshire, State of Massachusetts, known as the Adolph Snow farm; sold to GEORGE L. CARRINGTON, of Waterbury, for $15,000. Farm of 24 acres, town of Becket, County of Berkshire, State of Massachusetts, known as C. O. Perkins property; sold to same buyer for $2,500, and premises No. 104 Chelsea-street, Chelsea, Mass., lot 20 by 75, three-story house, to same buyer for $9,000.

Proposed New Buildings.

For the week ending with today, Thursday, July 4, plans for the erection of the following new buildings in this City, have been filed at the Department of Buildings, No. 2 Fourth-avenue, JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent:

Marble Front.

Two banking buildings and offices, south-east corner of Broad and Wall streets, 107.10 by 82, seven stories; DREXEL & Co., owners.

Iron Front.

One first-class store, No. 734 Broadway, 24.6 by 120, five stories; G. H. ROSENBLATT, owner.

Brick Fronts.

Five stores and tenements, south-east corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, 20 by 55, four stories; HENRY MEEKER, owner.

Two stores and tenements, Nos. 144 and 146 East Broadway, 25 by 50, five stories; A. DRAPER, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 110 Mulberry-street, 25 by 75, five stories; L. WEIHER, owner.

One storehouse, north side of Forty-third-street, 75 feet west of Eleventh-avenue, 67 by 30, one story; E. S. HIGGINS & Co., owners.

One work-shop, No. 390 Tenth-street, (rear,) 25 by 35, two stories; J. G. DAVENPORT, owner.

Two stables, south side of Forty-fourth-street, 325 feet east of Sixth-avenue, 27.9 by 83, three stories; Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, owners.

One stable, north side of Forty-second-street, 170 feet west of Madison-avenue, 25 by 60, two stories; CHAS. MORAN, owner.

Unsafe Buildings.

Since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, July 4, the following structures in the City have been reported at the Department of Buildings as unsafe in the particulars noted:

No. 41 Hester-street, unsafe generally; estate of JAMES HORN, owner.

No. 158 Washington-street, unsafe generally; Central Railroad of New-Jersey, owner.

No. 66 Greene-street, unsafe south gable wall; LORILLARD SPENCER, owner.

Nos. 57 and 59 Mercer-street, unsafe rear wall; E. PEET, owner.

No. 165 East Forty-second-street, unsafe north gable wall; ERNEST KEYSER, owner.

No. 666 Third-avenue, (old number,) unsafe north gable wall; ERNEST KEYSER, owner.

No. 29 Market-street, rear, unsafe rear wall; Dr. THERBER, owner.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 106 Broadway,
REAL ESTATE BROKER
AND
AUCTIONEER.
Charge of estates solicited.

A FREE REGISTER, CONTAINING 2,000 City houses and lots, City map, &c., gratis. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE TRUSTS.—COLUMBIA HEIGHTS AND FURMAN-STREET, BROOKLYN—Very desirable dwelling, No. 62 Columbia Heights, adjoining Middagh Park, three stories and Mansard; commands full view of the harbor; lot, 25x150, with good building on Furman-st.; price, $20,000; will be sold separately, if desired.

EDGEWATER, STATEN ISLAND—Twenty-three acres, superbly situated, adjoining the Cunard grounds; healthfulness insured by recent drainage of entire vicinity; price, $18,000.

Terms, as to any of the parcels, sixty per cent. mortgage. A. P. MAN, 56 Wall and 59 Pine-sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$5.000—FOR SALE, IN THE UPper part of Newark, N. J., (Woodside,) a pleasantly-situated house; nine rooms, with water in kitchen and bath-room; furnace in cellar with registers in all the principal rooms; marble mantel in parlor; cellar extends under whole house lot 50x215; good well of water and cistern on premises. Address H. B., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.

Quick transit being no longer a matter of doubt, makes Westchester property desirable for investment.

Parties desirous of informing themselves as to its present and future prospects, are invited to call on the undersigned, who, by long residence in the county, can give full information regarding it.

FOR SALE.

Within half hour's drive of Central Park, places, improved and unimproved, of from one to twenty-five acres, at prices which cannot fail to pay very handsomely, as investments.

HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOMES AT WASHINGTONville, Orange County, N. Y.—A fine country residence of modern style, new barn and out-buildings, with about two acres of land.

A beautiful cottage house—A French roof house, large and delightfully located.

A dwelling on Main-st., suitable for dwelling or for business purposes either.

The above are located in one of the most beautiful villages of this State, about two hours' ride from New-York City, in a region unsurpassed for its healthfulness and the beauty of its scenery. Can be purchased at a bargain. Also a desirable country residence, with eight acres of land, five minutes' walk from Bethlehem Church.

For further particulars apply to ALLEN H. STILL, Blooming Grove, New-York.

PROPERTY FOR SALE—"WESTCHESTER COUNTY."—Five beautiful Swiss cottages, new, just completed, containing about nine rooms, at "Larchmont Manor," a beautiful private park of 300 acres (formerly the estate of E. K. Collins, Esq.,) situate midway between New-Rochelle and Mamaroneck. The property has one and one-half miles' frontage upon the Sound; is laid out in drives and walks, with six acres of wooded land as a private park, and so deeded to each purchaser; distant one and one-quarter miles from New-Haven Railroad Depot, with which it is connected by private horse railway. The property is the finest, without exception, accessible to New-York. The cottages for sale are located with water front; splendid fishing, boating and bathing. For particulars, inquire of E. PHALON, No. 517 Broadway, or Mr. W. L. BARKER, "Larchmont Manor," Mamaroneck.

FOR SALE—FRUIT FARM AND VALUAble ice property, storing 6,500 tons, and can be increased to 40,000 tons; the farm contains fifty acres, five being in small fruits, with house and barns, situated on the west bank of the Hudson River, at Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y., near the steam-boat landing. For further particulars apply at the office of the New-York Cement Company, No. 5 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, THE valuable plot of ground, with the buildings, on the north-west corner of Market and Mulberry sts., Newark, N. J.; well located for hotel or any other business purpose. For particulars, &c., apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

FARMS—LARGE AND SMALL, FOR SALE in New-Jersey, within thirty miles of the City, with great prospective value. Apply to S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 104 Broadway, one door from Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY. (SPECIALTY.)—Fine variety property; sale, rent or exchange. J. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau-st.; Orange office opposite main depot.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER OR LONGER, an exceedingly comfortable, pleasant unfurnished house, in good order, at Flushing, Long Island, containing thirteen rooms, bath, laundry and furnace, with ten acres of land, (more if desired,) shade and fruit trees and pasturage; excellent water; location high and airy; twenty trains a day; rent $1,000 a year. F. B. ELLIOTT, No. 4 Hanover-st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

DOCK PROPERTY AND BUILDINGS to lease. Apply at Foundry, Kent-av. and Rodney-st., Williamsburg.

FURNITURE.

AT KENDALL'S OLD STAND.

Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, cheap for cash, or by weekly and monthly payments.
C. E. CANNON & CO.,
209 and 211 Hudson-st., corner Canal-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JUSTUS M. PHELPS, Auctioneer.

SURE INVESTMENT.

CHOICEST AND BEST YET OFFERED.
PATERSON, N. J.
GRAND AUCTION SALE
OF
450 CHOICE VILLA SITES IN PLOTS,
50 by 150 feet each, centrally located in that
THRIVING MANUFACTURING CITY,
with population over 45,000, and rapidly increasing.

Only fifty minutes from City Hall, New-York, by Erie or New-Jersey Midland Railways, and only five minutes distant from depots of either, and near depot of Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway.

AVENUES 70 FEET WIDE,
graded, sewered, gas and water.

A line of horse-cars running through the property; sundry, easy and comfortable connections with all parts of the city.

SITUATION UNSURPASSED.

This truly splendid property will be sold at
AUCTION
MONDAY, JULY 8, 1872,
at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, in the
CITY OF PATERSON, N. J.

To those seeking investments, or beautiful homes, cheap, with certainty of enhanced values,
COME, COME, AND SEE IT.
FREE EXCURSION, MUSIC AND COLLATION.

Sale absolute; title perfect; terms unusually liberal.

Take ferries on Monday, July 8, foot of Chambers-street and West 23d-st., at 11¼ A. M.

For excursion tickets, maps and descriptions, pamphlets, &c., apply to
MORRIS RENO, General Manager, No. 23 Dey-st.,
or H. R. COHEN, No. 734 5th-st.,
or P. C. ECKHARDT, No. 619 9th-av.
J. M. PHELPS, Auctioneer, No. 82 Cedar-st.

Should the day prove stormy, the sale will take place on WEDNESDAY, July 10, at same hour.

FINANCIAL.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY
OVER 10 PER CENT. INCOME.
ARKANSAS STATE LOAN.
A LIMITED NUMBER OFFERED AT
70 Cents and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds were issued under act of the Legislature for the purpose of assisting the "Arkansas Central Railway," in accordance with section 6 of the Constitution of the State of Arkansas, which provides as follows: "*The credit of the State or counties shall never be loaned for any purpose without the consent of the people thereof, expressed through the ballot-box,*" which act was submitted to the people at the general election held in November, 1868, and unanimously ratified by them. The Legislature of the State has no power to grant any additional aid whatever; *consequently, the debt of the State cannot be increased*, except by amending the Constitution through a vote of the whole people.

As an additional security, these bonds are guaranteed by the Arkansas Central Railway by *special indorsement*, recorded as a mortgage in every county through which the line passes, acting as a direct lien upon the property of the Company, its real estate, rolling stock and franchises.

It is also recorded that the "faith and credit of the State are solemnly and irrevocably pledged for the payment and redemption of the principal and interest of each and every bond."

Every possible safeguard surrounds them to protect the holder from the danger of corruption and fraud.

Unlike ordinary railway bonds, those now offered are negotiable at any time on the New-York Stock Exchange, as may be observed from the daily stock quotations.

The bonds are of the denomination of $1,000 each, payable to bearer, and therefore negotiable by simple delivery. The interest coupons attached to each bond are payable semi-annually at the office of the Union Trust Company, in New-York, by the Treasurer of the State, on the 1st day of October and April in each year, until the principal of the bonds is redeemed at par in 1898. Address

WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK,
Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York;
Or, the
ARKANSAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

Maps, pamphlets and circulars giving full particulars of this loan can be had on application to the above.

JULY INVESTMENTS.
10 to 15 Per Ct. Interest.
CHOICE MUNICIPAL BONDS.
SAFETY AND PROFIT COMBINED.
COUNTY, CITY AND TOWN ISSUES.

Principal and interest coupons promptly paid semi-annually, in New-York.

AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR.

Also, Insurance, Bank, Gas-light, New-York City Railroad Stocks, Bonds, &c., &c.

PAYING 10 TO 20 PER CENT.

All strictly first-class securities, at the lowest market rates, for sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
BANKERS, STOCK-BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
PRIME INVESTMENT SECURITIES a specialty with this house for over twenty years.

CONVERTIBLE
MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Bond for sale at 80 and interest on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on the third largest road in New-York State. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

At 80 and interest they give about **9 PER CENT. PER ANNUM** income on the amount invested, and by a rise to par would pay **25 PER CENT. PROFIT.**

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO
SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.

Travelers' Credits. Circular notes and Sterling Exchange on UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Commercial and Travelers' Credits and Franc Exchange on PARIS.

Railway and other LOANS negotiated. Stocks and Bonds dealt in on commission. Interest on deposits.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st., July 1, 1872:

RESOURCES.		
Bonds and mortgages		$2,164,500 00
Stock investments		6,504,550 00
Amount loaned on public stocks		106,048 50
Real estate, cost $52,681 35. Market value, $75,000, Standing on books at $52,681 35.		52,681 35
Cash		457,573 79
Accrued interest and premium on stock		403,390 62
Total		$9,688,744 26
LIABILITIES.		
Amount due depositors—		
Principal	$8,877,903 64	
Interest accredited for 1st July, 1872	234,405 65	$9,112,309 29
Excess of assets over liabilities		576,434 97
Total		$9,688,744 26

ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.
Sworn to before me this 29th day of June, 1872.
W. W. LYON,
Notary Public, New-York County.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st., New-York.

Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $2,000.

Interest allowed on deposits made on July 8, 1872.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., ALBANY, June 22, 1872.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS Company, for both its Stock and its "Consolidation Certificates," will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 29th day of June instant, (preparatory to the conversion of said Certificates, to be made on and after Wednesday, the 10th day of July next,) and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 1st day of August next.

Holders of "Consolidation Certificates" may, if they choose, surrender them (at the Union Trust Company, in the City of New-York, as provided in the notice heretofore published) at any time previous to the said 10th day of July, and the Stock Certificates, in exchange therefor, will, in such cases, be prepared and ready for delivery on the 11th day of that month.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS FOR SALE.—Continental, Hanover, International, Lenox, Importers' and Traders', Columbia, Adriatic, Market, and others. E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

TWENTY PER CENT.
INVESTMENT.
BOOKS CLOSE JULY 15.
THE AMERICAN
BRIDGE COMPANY,
OF CHICAGO, ILL.
L. B. BOOMER, of Chicago, President.
(ORGANIZED AUG. 1, 1870.)
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000

The whole amount of the authorized Capital Stock of this Company not having been issued, the balance thereof will be issued to subscribers at par, payments for same to be made in four installments of 25 per cent. each, viz.:

25 PER CENT. JULY 15, 1872.
25 PER CENT. AUG. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. SEPT. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. OCT. 1, 1872.

The Subscription Books now open at the office of the undersigned will be closed July 15, or as soon as the new stock is fully subscribed.

The total amount of stock issued at this time is **$414,700**, and on this basis the Company shows a present surplus of **$136,280.97**, and is now doing a flourishing business. One thousand men are constantly employed in their extensive works, and they now have on hand **$1,250,000** of work for various railroads in the United States, among which may be mentioned the

CHICAGO, R. I. & PACIFIC,
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL,
MISSOURI PACIFIC,
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC, &c.

and the Company is now offered work to the amount of over **$6,000,000**, including some of the largest bridges ever built in this country; to accept of which, and further business, necessitates a larger working capital, as immense amounts of material have to be kept constantly on hand, and the Company are frequently obliged to receive, in part payment for their work, railroad and other bonds, which are perfectly good securities, but not always immediately marketable.

The career of the American Bridge Company, though brief, has already fully demonstrated the profitableness of the enterprise. The Company has constructed since its organization, and up to the 31st of December, 1871, a total of 38,137 feet of bridges, 18 turning tables, and 16 iron roofs, and pneumatic and screw pile substructures, costing **$3,400,000**, and have facilities for the construction of pneumatic piles unsurpassed by any Company in the country, and a capacity for the construction of at least 150 feet of bridges for every working day in the year.

The Iron Railroad and Highway Bridge at Leavenworth, of three spans of 340 feet each, and the Union Pacific Bridge across the Missouri River, of eleven spans of 250 feet each, were constructed by this Company.

The net profit arising from this business, as shown by the books of the Company up to the 31st of March, 1872, was the sum of **$373,482 14**, or at the rate of **$224,089 28** *per annum*, being over **50** *per cent.* upon the capital stock then outstanding. With the proposed new structures, machinery, &c., the Company will have much greater capacity, and the proceeds of the increased issue of stock will enable them to buy material for cash, thereby making a saving of from **$50,000** to **$75,000** per year.

The Company can undoubtedly, on above basis, make dividends of from **20** to **25** *per cent. per annum* on the full amount of capital, **$1,000,000**, with a fair prospect of considerable increase.

The undersigned are prepared to give to those inquiring the fullest details and entire satisfaction regarding the reliability of the Company's statements, and the unquestioned integrity and ability of its officers.

We confidently commend to capitalists the above, as an investment worthy their attention.

MARVIN BROS.,
BANKERS,
No. 49 Exchange-place, N. Y.,
Sole Financial Agents in the East.

THE GREAT
MIDLAND RAILROAD
Now Nearly Completed.

The remainder of the **FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS**, limited to **$20,000 TO THE MILE** on finished Road, offered, to close out the loan, at par and interest.

The New-Jersey Division of the Road is finished, and trains are now running into Jersey City. From Oswego eastward the road is in successful operation for a long distance. A short gap in the construction of the New-York Division alone prevents running through from New-York to Oswego. Work is progressing on this unfinished section with the utmost energy, and **we hope soon to announce the completion of the entire road of this great Trunk Line from New-York to Oswego.**

These Bonds, in our judgment, possess in a marked degree the elements of

ABSOLUTE SECURITY & LIBERAL INCOME.

For sale or exchanged for Governments, and other securities at their market value, by

GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,
ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.
AND
GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY, IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

For sale by

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY
7 PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON OR REGISTERED.
NEW LOAN.
Free of Government tax.
FOR SALE
AT PAR.
KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.,
NO. 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 1, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the installment remaining unpaid upon the scrip Certificates heretofore issued by this Company, (said installment being thirteen and one-third per cent.,) is called for, and is required to be paid at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, on the 1st day of August next.

Upon payment of said installment and upon the surrender of the Scrip Certificates, full-paid Stock Certificates will be issued.

If payment shall not be made in accordance with this call, all rights to such stock will cease.
GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due July 1, 1872, on the funded debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 1st to the 16th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this City.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 15th inst. and reopened on the 16th proximo.
JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State.
ISAAC R. SHERWOOD, Secretary of State.
FRANCIS B. POND, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.
COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 13, 1872.

FINANCIAL.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST
COMPANY,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.
Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000
Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES,
and especially for
RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

Collections made on any point at current rates, with immediate returns.

Special attention paid to choice Stock, Bonds, &c., &c., for Investors.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York,

OFFER FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS:

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, due in 1892, and CONVERTIBLE INTO STOCK, at the option of the holder, at any time between 1st June, 1875, and 1st June, 1877. Interest payable in New-York on 1st June and 1st December, free of State and Government taxes.

ERIE AND PITTSBURGH EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, due in 1900; CONVERTIBLE INTO STOCK, at the option of the holder, at any time prior to maturity, and guaranteed by perpetual lease to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Interest payable in New-York on 1st April and 1st October, free of tax.

EVANSVILLE, HENDERSON AND NASHVILLE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, interest payable 1st January and 1st July, at the Bank of America, in New-York. These bonds are a lien of only ten thousand dollars per mile on a completed road in successful operation.

NEW-YORK 7 PER CENT. TOWN BONDS,
FULLY AS SAFE
AS
STATE BONDS,
FOR SALE BY
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 74 BROADWAY.

Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe.

Correspondents in London:
CITY BANK OF LONDON.

NEW-YORK 7 PER CT. BONDS,
ISSUED BY VARIOUS TOWNS.
A LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR SAVINGS BANKS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, &c.
Allen, Stephens & Co.,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

INTERNATIONAL AND HOUSTON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANIES OF TEXAS.
(Recently consolidated.)
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BEARING BONDS, FREE OF ALL TAXES, ON COMPLETED ROAD.
At 85 per cent. and interest.

Coupons of the International payable April and October. Of the Great Northern, January and July.

TRUSTEES.
MOSES TAYLOR, } of the
WM. E. DODGE, } Great Northern.
JOHN A. STEWART, } of the
WM. H. OSBORN, } International.

The issue is limited to $16,000 per mile on completed road; 99 miles of the International, extending from Hearne to Palestine, and 146 miles of the Great Northern Road, extending from Columbia, on the Brazos River, through Houston to Stella, are finished and in operation. The Great Northern will soon be completed to Palestine, the point of junction with the International; and the International to Longview and Jefferson, the junctions with the Texas Pacific Roads.

The joint roads have been built with the stockholders' money. $4,400,000 cash having been paid in on the stock. Bonds to the extent of $4,000,000 have been subscribed for by the stockholders.

The International Railroad Company has a subsidy of $10,000 per mile in 8 per cent. thirty-year bonds of the State of Texas.

The Great Northern Company has a subsidy of 10,240 acres land per mile.

The bonds of the two Companies can be obtained on application at the office of the Joint Board, No. 52 Wall-st.

By order of the Board of Directors.
MOSES TAYLOR,
President of Joint Board.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW YORK, June 27, 1872.

ELECTION AND DIVIDEND NOTICE.—At the recent annual meeting of the stockholders, the following-named persons were chosen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

W. C. PIERREPONT,
MARCELLUS MASSEY,
C. ZABRISKIE, JR.,
MOSES TAYLOR,
SAMUEL SLOAN,
WM. E. DODGE,
JOHN T. DENNY,
GARDNER COLBY,
JOHN S. FARLOW,
T. H. CAMP,
S. D. HUNGERFORD,
THEODORE IRWIN,
WM. M. WHITE.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board the following officers were duly elected:
MARCELLUS MASSEY, President.
T. H. CAMP, Vice-President.
J. A. LAWYER, Sec. and Treas.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. will be paid on and after the 15th July, as usual, at the Mercantile National Bank in this City, and at the Company's Office, Watertown, N. Y., to stockholders of record at this date. Transfer-books will remain closed to day of payment.
MARCELLUS MASSEY, President.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 8, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of seventeen Directors to serve for one year, as provided by law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the General Office of the Company in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of July next.

The polls will open at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open till 2 o'clock, or for such further time as may be necessary, in the opinion of the Inspectors, to poll all votes then present.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on MONDAY, the 10th day of June, instant, and will reopen for the transfer of Common Stock July 10, and for Preferred July 16.

By order, H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

SEVEN PER CENT. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS Pacific Railroad of Missouri, dated July 1, 1871.

The undersigned Trustees are prepared to make the first annual investment of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS in the purchase of said Bonds from the lowest offerer.

Offers in sealed envelopes, marked "Offers to sell Bonds of Pacific Railroad of Missouri," should be sent to the office of Messrs. J. & W. Seligman & Co., No. 21 Broad-st., New-York, where awards will be made on the 15th of July, at noon.

E. D. MORGAN, } Trustees.
JOSEPH SELIGMAN, }

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

A GENTLEMAN ACTIVELY ENGAGED in banking and insurance for more than eight years, desires a responsible situation; best of reference will be given as to character, ability and energy. Address RELIABLE, Box No. 2,656 New-York City.

RAILROAD, STATE, CITY, COUNTY AND Town Bonds of all kinds bought and sold by HANNA BROTHERS, No. 11 Wall-st. and No. 2 New-st., New-York. Investment securities a specialty. Information furnished to investors.

FINANCIAL.

10 PER CENT. BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
Allen, Stephens & Co.,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—In the matter of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—JOSEPH B. ALLEE against the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—In pursuance of an order of this Court, made and entered in the above entitled action and proceeding, on the 30th day of April, 1872, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the Ætna Insurance Company of New-York, the above-named corporation, that they are required to exhibit their claims to me, the undersigned, the referee named in said order, at my office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of November, 1872, and become parties to the above entitled suit, and that in default of such creditors exhibiting their claims as aforesaid, they will be precluded from all benefit of the judgment or decree which shall be made in said suit, and from any distribution of the assets of said Company which may be made under such judgment or decree.—Dated at New-York, April 30, 1872. JAMES McNAMEE, Referee.

At a Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the City and County of New-York, held at Chambers, in the New Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1872.—Present, Hon. F. W. Loew, Justice.—In the matter of the Ætna Insurance Company of New-York.—Joseph B. Allee against the Ætna Insurance Company of New-York.—On reading and filing the petition of Frederick A. Conkling, receiver of the Ætna Insurance Company of New-York, and admissions of due service of due notice upon the attorneys for Joseph B. Allee and the Ætna Insurance Company, of application for this order and of the moving papers, and after hearing Hon. Henry E. Davies, of counsel for the said receiver: It is ordered that a notice be published in the manner hereinafter directed, requiring all the creditors of the said Company to exhibit their claims and become parties to the above entitled suit within six months from the first publication of this order, and in default thereof that they be precluded from all benefit of the judgment or decree which shall be made in such suit, and from any distribution of the assets of said Company which may be made under such judgment or decree. And it is further ordered that said notice and a copy of the said order be published once a week for six months in two newspapers published in the City of New-York, to wit: The New-York *Daily Times* and the New-York *Daily News*. And it is further ordered that James McNamee, Esq., attorney and counselor at law, be appointed referee for the purposes of this order, that such publication be made under his direction, and all such claims be exhibited to the said referee, that said referee do hear and determine all such claims as may be contested, and that he report to this Court from time to time upon all or any matters referred to him, and said receiver be at liberty to apply to this Court for such further directions as from time to time may be proper. And it is further ordered that said receiver make further application of the funds remaining in his hands after the payment of said dividend of forty per centum by paying therewith a further dividend to creditors of the said Company at the time and in the manner provided by law.

(A copy.) NATHANIEL JARVIS, JR., Clerk.
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AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, held in the Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 5th day of March, 1872.—Present, Hon. Jasper W. Gilbert, Justice.—WALTER S. GRIFFITH against THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—On reading and filing the petition of John D. Cocks, receiver in the above-entitled action, and it appearing to this Court to be necessary and proper that the prayer thereof be granted, now on motion of Barney, Butler & Parsons, attorneys for said receiver, it is hereby ordered and decreed that the said receiver have leave and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay a dividend of twenty (20) cents on the dollar of the debts of the said Atlantic Fire Insurance Company, which have been ascertained and adjusted, to those persons who have exhibited their claims as creditors of said Company, as prescribed in and by section 79, article 3, chapter 8, title 4, part 3 of the Revised Statutes. It is further ordered and decreed that a notice be published, in the manner hereinafter directed, requiring all the creditors of the said Atlantic Fire Insurance Company to exhibit their claims, and become parties to the above-entitled suit, within six months from the first publication of this order; and, in default thereof, that they be precluded from all benefit of the judgment and decree which shall be made therein, and from any distribution which shall be made under said judgment or decree. And it is further ordered that said notice and a copy of this order be published once a week for six months in the New-York Daily *Times*, a newspaper published in the City of New-York, and the Brooklyn Daily *Eagle*, a newspaper published in the City of Brooklyn. And it is further ordered that Clarence L. Burnet, a counselor of this Court, be and he is hereby appointed referee for the purposes of this order. That such publication be made under his direction, and that all such claims be exhibited to the said referee. That said referee do hear and determine all such claims as may be contested, and that said referee may report to this Court, from time to time, upon all or any matters referred to him. And that said receiver be at liberty to apply to this Court for such further directions from time to time as may be proper.

NOTICE to the Creditors of the Atlantic Fire Insurance Company.

To all whom it may concern.—New-York Supreme Court, Kings County.—Walter S. Griffith against The Atlantic Fire Insurance Company.—Notice is hereby given that an order, of which the foregoing is a copy, has been duly made in the above-entitled action, and that all creditors of said Atlantic Fire Insurance Company are required to exhibit their claims to the undersigned, at his office, No. 213 Montague-street, in the City of Brooklyn, and to comply with the terms of said order on or before the 25th day of September, 1872.—Dated Brooklyn, March 5, 1872.
CLARENCE L. BURNET, Referee.
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SUPREME COURT, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—JOHN FERRIS UNDERHILL, and Sarah Ann Underhill, his wife, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM A. UNDERHILL, and Abby Underhill, his wife, Alfred M. Underhill, Phebe Jane Underhill, Elijah Ferris Underhill, Mary Augusta Farquhar, Ann L. Farquhar, Henry Wood, Rebecca Talcott, and Daniel Talcott, her husband, Esther U. Willets, and Jacob S. Willets, her husband, William W. Underhill, and Mary Ann Underhill, his wife, Franklin Underhill, Mary Jane Underhill, Lydia W. Underhill, Augusta Paton, and James Paton, her husband, James E. Underhill, and Phœbe T. Underhill, his wife, Robert Underhill, and Charlotte Underhill, his wife, George W. Underhill, and Mary S. Underhill, his wife, Sarah W. Underhill, Annie Underhill, Jethro Wood Underhill, India W. Kirtland, and Charles B. Kirtland, her husband, Mary Sylvia Sawyer, and Christopher Sawyer, her husband, Robert David Undergraff, Abram Voorhees Underhill, Robert W. Underhill, and William Henry Underhill, Stephen Wood, Junior, and Anna H. Wood, his wife, Robert Wood, and Stella R. Wood, his wife, and Mary Augusta Underhill, and Francis L. Underhill, her husband, and The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, defendants.—In partition.—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at the village of White Plains, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 39 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 21, 1872.
E. T. SCHENCK, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 39 Nassau-street, New-York City.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of Westchester County on the 1st day of May, 1872.
E. T. SCHENCK, Attorney for Plaintiffs.
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SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—DANIEL W. RICHARDS and MORTON B. SMITH, plaintiffs, against EUGENE WHITNEY and DAVID SYMONS, defendants.—Summons—for relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 51 William-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, May 14, 1872.
BROOKS & MERRILL, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 51 William-street, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in said City, on this 5th day of June, 1872.
BROOKS & MERRILL, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
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SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—JOSEPH ENEAS against RICHARD KNOWLES.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fourteen hundred and twenty-two dollars and nineteen cents, with interest from the 31st day of December, 1871, besides the costs of this action.

Dated May 28, 1872.
GOODRICH & WHEELER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in New-York City, on this 26th day of June, 1872. GOODRICH & WHEELER,
je27-law6wTh Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—IN the matter of the BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Horatio Gomez vs. the Beekman Fire Insurance Company.—In pursuance of an order of this Court, made and entered in the above entitled action and proceeding, bearing date the 19th day of March, 1872, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Beekman Fire Insurance Company, the above-named corporation, that they are required to present the same in writing to me, the undersigned, the referee named in said order, at my office, at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of September, 1872; and that in default of such claimants presenting their claims as aforesaid, they will be precluded from all benefit of the said action and proceeding and of any distribution of the assets of the said company which may be made therein.—Dated New-York, March 20, 1872. HENRY WILDER ALLEN, Referee.

LOAN OFFICES.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, watches, jewelry and silver-ware, and the same bought. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st.

STATIONERY.

WM. F. LYON & SON, STATIONERS, Blank-book Manufacturers and Printers, No. 97 Thomas-st. Account books made too rder.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.
HANOVER
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on and after MONDAY, July 1. I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1872.

TWELFTH DIVIDEND.
STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1872.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand.
JAS. M. HODGES, Secretary.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, July 1, 1872.

A semi-annual dividend of Seven (7) per Cent. has been declared payable on demand.
WM. JAFFRAY, President.
GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. upon the common stock of this Company will be paid to the stockholders on the 1st day of August, 1872, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

A Dividend at the rate of Eight per Cent. per annum upon the installments actually paid in upon the scrip certificates of this Company (the same to be computed from the 1st day of February, 1872,) will be paid to the holders of such scrip at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York on the 1st day of August next.

The transfer-books, for both the capital stock and the scrip certificates, will be closed on Saturday, the 6th day of July, and reopened on Thursday, the 15th day of August next.
JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 29, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the road for the current six months of Three and One-half per Cent. on the preferred stock, payable on and after July 15 next at the Treasurer's office, No. 239 8th-av., New-York, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer-books of both common and preferred stock will be closed at the close of business on Monday, the 10th of June next.
H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, due July 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 25th inst. and reopen July 1.
HENRY R. LOW, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1872.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1872.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four (4) per Cent., free from all taxes, has been declared from the profits of the last six months, payable July 1, 1872. The transfer-books will be closed from 24th inst. to 1st prox., inclusive.
P. C. CALHOUN, President.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) NEW-YORK, June 27, 1872.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Two and one-half per Cent. out of the earnings of the last three months, will be paid, free of Government tax, at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William-st., New-York, on the 10th day of July next. Transfer-books will be closed from the 5th to 10th of July. F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, (Established 1787,) Office No. 64 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1872.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors held this day, the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. was declared; also an extra Dividend of Five per Cent., both free of Government tax, and payable on and after July 15, 1872.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst. J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage seven per cent. gold bonds, due July 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 25th inst., and reopen July 1.
D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President.
OSWEGO, June 19, 1872.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from all tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after July 1. The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the morning of July 8, 1872.
C. F. COLES, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand. DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1872.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. At the same meeting, Lindley Murray, Jr., was appointed Secretary. LINDLEY MURRAY, JR., Secretary.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1872.

The transfer-books will be closed from June 27 until July 5, 1872. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE EIGHT PER CENT. Bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., issued to South and North Alabama Railroad Company; also those issued to build City Hall, New Market, payable the 1st of July next, will be paid by HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st.

A few of these choice eight per cent. bonds for sale at 90 per cent., which are regarded as very desirable for investment, by
HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 175 BROADWAY, (Howard Building, one door above Maiden-lane,) NEW-YORK, July 1, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 27, 1872.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE interest on the Bonds and Stocks of the City of New-York, due Aug. 1, 1872, will be paid on that day by the Chamberlain, at his office, in the new Court-house.

The transfer-books will be closed from July 3, to Aug. 1, 1872. ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. CO., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1872.

QUARTERLY CASH DIVIDEND OF Two and a Half per Cent. will be payable by this Company on and after July 20, proximo.

Transfer-books will be closed from June 29 to July 20. A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, June 21, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable July 1, 1872.

The transfer-books will remain closed until that date. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NOS. 561 AND 563 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, payable Monday, July 8, until which date the transfer-books will be closed.
THEO. D. WARREN, Cashier.

SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD COMPANY, SANDUSKY, Ohio, June 28, 1872.

THE COUPON MATURING JULY 1, 1872, upon the Consolidated Bonds of the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad, will be paid on presentation to the Union Trust Company in the City of New-York. J. O. MOSS, Treasurer.

NO. 41 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1872.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company, due July 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date by the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st.
JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on the 9th inst.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1872.

A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIdend of Three and One-half per Cent. on capital stock and reserved fund is payable on demand.
E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the bonds of this Company, due July 1, 1872, will be paid in gold coin at the Company's office, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York. JAMES B. HODGSKIN, Treasurer.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and one-half per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 10. CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, 5TH-AV., CORNER 23D-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after the 1st day of July next. O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1872. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. (free from taxes) has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 8. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., free of tax, will be paid on and after July 1, 1872.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS, NO. 30 Wall-st., will pay in Gold on the 1st of July, the coupons of the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company, Northern Division.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 163 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1872.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1872.
C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
LONG ISLAND BANK, BROOKLYN, June 29, 1872.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1.
A. S. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
DIVIDEND.

The usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, will be paid to depositors on demand, on all sums entitled thereto, or if not withdrawn will be compounded. No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York. Send for circular.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 14, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable JULY 5.

Transfer books will be closed 24th inst. at 2 P. M. and reopened July 5, at 10 A. M.
C. GODDARD, Treasurer.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after 1st of July next. The transfer-books will be closed until 6th July, 1872.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on or after the 9th inst.—Dated New-York, July 4, 1872. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIrectors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer-book will be closed until that date. WM. H. COX, Cashier.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the Bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company and South Pacific Railroad Company, due July 1, 1872, will be paid in Gold Coin at the National Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York, or at the Treasurer's Office, No. 14 Devonshire-st., Boston.
WILLIAM A. HAYES, Treasurer.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.—The semi-annual interest payable July 1, on all classes of bonds and stock collected promptly. Old bonds and stock funded into the new consolidated bonds and scrip.
JOHN B. MANNING, No. 5 New-st.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of tax, payable July 1, next.

The transfer-books will remain closed until that date. J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 104 Broadway.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, the 8th instant.
WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1872.

KINGS' COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE Company, Brooklyn, July 11, 1872.—A Dividend of Five per Cent has been declared by this Company, payable on demand, at No. 8 Pine-street, New-York.
HENRY POPE, Secretary.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The semi-annual interest on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Canada Southern Railway Company, due July 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Union Trust Company of the City of New-York, No. 73 Broadway.
M. COURTRIGHT, President.

DRY GOODS BANK, BROADWAY, CORNER LEONARD-ST., NEW-YORK, June 28, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., (3½ per cent.,) free of taxes, payable on and after July 10, until which date the transfer-books will remain closed.
CHAS. E. BOGERT, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

Interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of six per cent. on all sums from $5 to $2,000, and on sums exceeding $2,000 five per cent. upon such excess of deposits, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, and payable on and after MONDAY, July 15, 1872.

The bank will be open daily, from 10 o'clock in the morning to 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and on Mondays will continue open until 7 o'clock in the evening, at No. 130 Bowery.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Deposits made now will draw interest from July 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 23D-ST.

The usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto on the first day of July, will be paid on and after July 20.

All money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.
CHAS. T. RODGERS, Secretary.

CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK.

On deposits made on or before July 10 interest will commence July 1.

1872, July interest payable on and after MONDAY, July 22, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit one or more months next previous to July 1.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of July.

Deposits and withdrawals may be made any day from 10 to 3, and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 to 7.

Bank, No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.
Bank-books in English, German and French.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.
A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.
INTEREST SIX PER CENT.

Deposits payable ON DEMAND with interest due.

Accounts strictly *private* and *confidential*.

Interest paid by check, if desired, to depositors residing out of the City.

A specialty made of issuing Compound Interest Certificates payable ON DEMAND.

BANK HOURS—Daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Monday and Saturday nights, from 5 to 8 P. M.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 1 and 3 THIRD-AV.,
OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

The usual Semi-Annual Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, will be paid to depositors on and after WEDNESDAY, July 17, on all sums entitled thereto, or, if not withdrawn, will bear interest from July 1, as a deposit of that date.

Deposits made on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from July 1.

By order of the Board of Trustees,
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
No. 185 Chatham-square, and No. 62 New Bowery, New-York, June 22, 1872.

The TWENTY-FIFTH semi-annual payment of interest will be made ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JULY 15, on all sums of FROM $1 TO $5,000, entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to principal and draw interest accordingly.

Interest on deposits made now will date from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday and Wednesday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock.
HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

Broadway Savings Institution.

NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, July 15.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

ABINGDON-SQUARE SAVINGS BANK,
No. 23 Abingdon-square, No. 8 8th-av.

Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. will be paid depositors on and after July 15. Interest not withdrawn will be added to principal and draw interest from July 1. Money deposited on or before July 10, will draw interest from July 1.
THOMAS McLELLAND, President.
GEO. W. BROWN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
Money deposited on or before July 10 will bear interest from July 1.
ASSETS, $10,201,517 48.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS of Merchants' Clerks and others, No. 20 Union-place, corner of East 15th-st. Dividend to July 1, 1872, payable July 15, at following rates per annum, viz.: Six per cent. on sums of $5, and not exceeding $1,000, and five per cent. on larger sums.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.—Six per Cent. paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
Assets ...... $2,766,214 58 | Surplus $215,995 31

DRY GOODS.

FOURTEEN CENTS—WET HOP BAGging; great job in Burlaps, Linens, Cloths, Cassimeres, Red, White Japanese and Coir Mattings, &c. A. LESTER & CO., No. 103 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Russia..Wed'sday, July 3	Abyssinia..Sat'day, July 6
Cuba...Wed'sday, July 10	Batavia...Sat'day, July 13
Scotia..Wed'sday, July 17	Algeria....Sat'day, July 20
Java....Wed'sday, July 24	Parthia....Sat'day, July 27
China...Wed'sday, July 31	Calabria...Sat'day, Aug. 3

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100, $120, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
OCEANIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
REPUBLIC, CELTIC, MAJESTIC, ATLANTIC.
5,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC..........July 6, 4 P. M.
ATLANTIC..........July 13, 10 A. M.
OCEANIC..........July 27, 11 A. M.
REPUBLIC..........Aug. 3, 4 P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.

Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY STEAMERS.	WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.
California..........July 6	Iowa..........July 10
Australia..........July 13	Britannia..........July 17
Columbia..........July 20	Assyria..........July 24
Europa..........July 27	Olympia..........July 31
Anglia..........Aug. 3	Caledonia..........Aug. 7
India..........Aug. 10	Trinacria..........Aug. 14

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York. Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $60; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

ANCHOR LINE—SPECIAL NOTICE

The new steamer CALIFORNIA sails SATURDAY, July 6. Excursionists and passengers to Europe will study their own interests by inspecting these fine steamers before purchasing tickets elsewhere. Apply on board steamers at Pier No. 20 North River, or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green. HENDERSON BROS.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP......Saturday, July 6, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON..........Thursday, July 11, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, July 13, 11 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..Thursday, July 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL......Saturday, July 20, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin..........	$75	Steerage..........	$30
To London..........	80	To London..........	30
To Paris..........	90	To Paris..........	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.

The Steam-ship CITY OF LIMERICK will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at 4 P. M., FRIDAY, 5th inst. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT....Saturday, July 13
ST. LAURENT.........LEMARIE....Saturday, July 27
WASHINGTON........ROUSSAN...Saturday, Aug. 10

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

To Paris, $5 and $3 additional.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
ITALY, THOMPSON....Saturday, July 6, at 4 P. M.
ENGLAND, ANDREWS.Sat'day, July 13, at 10 A. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER..Saturday, July 20, at 4 P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE........Saturday, July 27, at 10½ A. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.
HELVETIA, GRIGGS..Wednesday, July 3, at 3 P. M.
ERIN, LAWSON........Wednesday, July 17, at 1 P. M.

Cabin passage..........$75 and $65, currency
Steerage..........$28, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE..July 3, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN.July 10, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH........July 17, at 1½ P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY.......July 24, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN......July 31, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..........Aug. 7, ———

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 6, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, July 10, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, July 13, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, July 17, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

SAN DOMINGO AND PORTO RICO LINE.

The United States Mail steamer TYBEE, Capt. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, THURSDAY, July 11, at 3 P. M., for Puerto Plata, Samana, San Domingo City and St. John's, Porto Rico.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD BROS. & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

No freight received for Porto Rico on day of sailing.

Bills of Exchange on Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City in sums to suit purchasers for sale.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, May 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 31 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

July 15.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, via Kingston, Jamaica, connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. ———, touching at Acapulco and Manzanillo, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of July 12.

An extra steamer will leave San Francisco July 16, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR..........July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.....Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM..........Sept. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF HAVANA, Deaken.........Saturday, July 20
CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman..Saturday, Aug. 10

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, July 4.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, July 11.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. J. B. BAKER, July 18.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY—NEW-JERSEY DIVISION.—Passenger depots in New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st. and Desbrosses-st. Freight received at Pier No. 39½ North River, and Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Jersey City.

TIME OF TRAINS LEAVING NEW-YORK.
Adopted July 1, 1872.

5:20 A. M., Way-train for Bloomingburg and intermediate stations.

8 A. M., Express Mail for Ellenville, Liberty Falls, and intermediate stations.

10:40 A. M. Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.

1 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.

3:40 P. M., Way-train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M., Express-train for Hackensack, Paterson, Wortendyke, Franklin, Middletown, Ellenville, and Liberty Falls.

5:10 P. M., Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.

6:10 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.

Returning, leave Ellenville at 5:55 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; arrive in New-York 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Liberty Falls, 5:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Middletown at 6 A. M., 7 A. M., 4:59 and 6:40 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:20 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 9:20 P. M., and 12:35 A. M.

JOHN BRADLEY,
Superintendent New-Jersey Division.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, June 17, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:00 A. M.—Rockaway Accommodation Train.
8:00 A. M.—Greenport Mail-train.
8:00 A. M.—Sag Harbor, Southampton, Bridge Hampton, and all stations on Sag Harbor Branch.
9:00 A. M.—Rockaway Excursion-train.
10:30 A. M.—Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way-train.
1:30 P. M.—Rockaway Express-train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport Express-train.
3:30 P. M.—Locust Valley and Hempstead Express Train.
3:30 P. M.—Sag Harbor Express-train.
4:00 P. M.—Rockaway Express-train.
4:30 P. M.—Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express-train.
6:00 P. M. Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way-train.
7:00 P. M.—Rockaway Express-train.

The above trains leave 34th-st. fifteen minutes later. Sunday trains for Far Rockaway and all stations leave 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M. and 12:15, 3:15 and 6:45 P. M. Excursion tickets 75 cents.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:00 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

Rockaway Trains all connect at Ocean Point with Stage to and from Woodsburgh.
JNO. B. MORFORD, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, June 24, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Watertown and Rochester.
9.00 A. M., Special Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga and St. Albans.
10.00 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11.00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special drawing-room train for Saratoga, arriving at 9.40 P. M.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Ogdensburg and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.

JUNE 1, 1872.
RUNNING TO AND ALONG ROCKAWAY BEACH.
From Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York.

8:00 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue boat to Fire Island.
10:00 A. M.—Accommodation to Islip.
1:00 P. M.—Accommodation for Rockaway and Babylon.
3:30 P. M.—Express for Patchogue boat to Fire Island
4:00 P. M.—Express for Merrick and Rockaway.
4:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Patchogue.
5:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Babylon.
6:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Merrick.

All trains, except the 3:30, connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead, and all except 3:30 and 4:30 for Rockaway. C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—For Long Branch and stations on New-Jersey Southern Railroad, its branches and connections.

Steamers connecting with trains at Sandy Hook leave Pier No. 28, North River, as follows:

PLYMOUTH ROCK, 6:45 A. M., through to Delaware Bay.

JESSE HOYT, 9:40 A. M., Waretown via Tom's River.

PLYMOUTH ROCK, 4 P. M., through to Delaware Bay, express to Long Branch.

JESSE HOYT, 4:45 P. M., way train to Long Branch.

The 6:45, 9:40 and 4 P. M. connect for Red Bank, and the two latter for Port Monmouth.

All trains stop at Long Branch.

Excursion tickets to Sandy Hook and return, good for either of the above trips or boats, $1.
G. W. BENTLEY,
General Manager, No. 120 Broadway.
F. P. FINCH, Agent, Pier No. 28.

SHEPAUG VALLEY RAILROAD.

Direct route to Litchfield, Morris, New-Preston, Washington and Roxbury, Conn. Express-trains leave New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot at 8 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., via South Norwalk.
A. W. GREIG, Superintendent.
LITCHFIELD, Conn., July 1, 1872.

TO NEWPORT BY RAILROAD.

NEWPORT AND WICKFORD RAILROAD AND STEAM-BOAT COMPANY.

On and after May 22, 1872, cars for this road will leave the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8 A. M. and 12:15 P. M.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, or will take from $4 to $15 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave pianos, carved legs and all modern improvements, for $275 cash. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at No. 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

CHAMBERS' UPRIGHT AND SQUARE Pianos rented and sold at special low prices and easy terms. "Bacon & Raven," "Dunham," and others at $75 to $275; English and French uprights, $175 to $300; elegant rose-wood carved pianos, $300 to $1,000. At No. 101 4th-av. CHAMBERS & SON.

FISCHER'S NEW-SCALE PIANOS, the most reliable pianos made, with modern improvements, fully warranted; also, first-class second-hand pianos for sale very cheap. No. 425 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW AND SECOND-hand pianos and parlor organs, to rent very low, from $4 to $10 per month; rent allowed if purchased, on very liberal terms indeed. No. 210 East 2d-st., eight doors east of 2d-av.

UPRIGHT PIANOS FOR RENT, City or country, at OUVRIER & SONS, Manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & Co., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, JULY 5, AT 10 A. M., AT THE Central Sales-rooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn: A good assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, bedding, fancy goods, china, &c. At 2 P. M. rose-wood parlor suites, mirrors, paintings, engravings. At 3 P. M. Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & Co., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL SALE OF PIANOS, FRIDAY, July 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Central Sales-rooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn. Thirteen rose-wood square and round and cottage pianos, all to be sold without reserve to pay advances and storage.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

COOK.—WANTED, A COOK'S SITUATION by a Protestant German woman; very respectable and excellent cook; French or English cooking, meats, game, soups of all kinds, creams, jellies; excellent baker, &c.; very best testimonials. Apply at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK.—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A PROTestant German woman; very respectable and excellent cook; French or English cooking; meats, game, soups of all kinds, creams, jellies; excellent baker, &c.; very best testimonials. Apply at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, IN a respectable family; a first-class cook; willing to assist at washing; no objection to go a little distance in the country. Apply to her last employer, No. 18 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook, washer and ironer, or do chamber-work and plain sewing; good reference. Call at 342 West 25th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl, a situation as chamber-maid or laundress, or would do light house-work in a small family; no objection to the country; seven years' reference from the two last places. Apply at No. 136 3d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chamber-maid and to do fine washing and ironing; City or country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 115 West 33d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as chamber-maid or waitress in a private family. Call for two days at No. 1 West 51st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wants a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; City or country. Apply at No. 53 West 9th-st., present employer.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSITIONS, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.
Mrs. LOWE.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN woman, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GIRL 15 YEARS of age, a situation to do light house-work. Apply at No. 376 2d-av., for two days.

LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY a superior Protestant young woman and excellent laundress; French fluting, with all kinds of fine work, in the best manner; or chamber-maid and laundress or fine washing; country or City; good testimonials. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT German young woman, a lady's maid and seamstress, chamber-maid and nurse, or chamber-maid and fine washing situation; highly recommended; country or City. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A MOST RESPECTable young woman as seamstress; very good operator; will assist in chamber-work; City or country; seven years' best City reference. Call at 621 6th-av.

WAITRESS.—A WAITRESS' SITUATION by a very respectable German young woman and excellent waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c.; or chamber-work and waiting; country or City; good testimonials. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c.; has good references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as competent waitress, or would do chamber-work and sewing; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 230 West 19th-st.

MALES.

COACHMAN, &c.—A SITUATION AS coachman in the country by a single young man; can milk and assist in garden if required; cause of leaving present place, family going to Europe; the best reference can be given from present employer. Address or can be seen at No. 150 West 31st-st., private stable.

COACHMAN, &c.—A SITUATION AS coachman and groom, plain gardener, and as useful man, by a faithful, very industrious and reliable young man; is a thorough hostler and driver, and highly recommended. Call on or address HENDRICKSON, No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—BY A SOBER, STEADY MAN; first-class City driver; understands the care of horses thoroughly; cause of leaving, family going to Europe; three years' reference from present employer. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 150 West 31st-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as coachman; understands farming, and is willing to make himself useful; good City references. Apply for three days at No. 10 Broadway, second floor.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman, by a single young man; thoroughly understands the care and driving of horses; can give best reference; no objection to the country. Inquire at No. 263 West 35th-st., second floor, near 8th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE young, married man as coachman or groom; thoroughly understands his business; is a careful driver; has no objection to go in the country. Call or address T. C., No. 149 West 38th-st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN; thoroughly understands his business; capable of taking charge of any gentleman's establishment; City or country; unexceptionable City recommendations. Call at No. 55 East 33d-st.

COACHMAN.—A YOUNG GERMAN WITH good references wants a situation as coachman or groom; speaks English. Address AUG. WILHELM WAIBER, New-London, Conn., Post-office.

WAITER.—A POSITION AS WAITER IN A private family or boarding-house, by an experienced colored man. Address or call for two days at No. 134 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th-av.

WAITER.—A SITUATION AS HEAD-waiter, by a German, speaking French, English, and Italian. Address C. C., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED TO CANVASS for THE LIFE OF HENRY WILSON, by Judge RUSSELL and Rev. ELIAS NASON, the only edition published with Mr. Wilson's approval. Now is the time to make money.
B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

GROOM.—WANTED, A GOOD GROOM IN A private stable; no one need apply unless he thoroughly understands the care of trotting horses, and is able to wash wagons, and willing to make himself generally useful; wages $15 a week. Call at the first stable west of 5th-av. in 58th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS STEERS'
ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 48 West 17th-st., will re-open Thursday, Sept. 26. Application may be made by letter, or personally, as above.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Established 1860. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

MMES. DA SILVA & BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 18. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

RURAL HOME SCHOOL, SHARON, CONN.—A family school for young pupils; location cool, quiet, elevated, healthful. Next term begins Aug. 7. Pupils received and boarded for $5 per week till term begins.
C. H. SHEARS, A. M., M. D.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—Next session opens Sept. 4. A superior College for advanced and well-prepared students. A full college course of study with Music School and a School of Art. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL at Baden-Baden, Germany.—Principal, Miss AUG. BECKER. For particulars apply to Prof. JULIUS E. MUELLER, Baltimore, or Dr. GEO. SCHWARZENBERG, No. 147 East 21st-st.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fifty miles from New-York City by Harlem Railroad. Location healthful and beautiful. Advantages superior. Fall session begins Aug. 12. Apply to the principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass. Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

RYE FEMALE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.—The next session commences Sept. 18. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

MISS JAUDON'S YOUNG LADIES' School removed to No. 32 East 31st-st. English, French and German thoroughly taught. Boarders limited. Reference, Edward S. Jaffray, Esq.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Tenth annual session of the Newburg (N. Y.) Institute will begin Sept. 11. HENRY W. SIGLAR.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the limited partnership existing between JOHN J. WILSON, HENRY L. WILSON, general partners, and FREDERIC TALBOT, special partner, under the name of J. J. & H. L. WILSON, is dissolved by mutual consent.
FREDERIC TALBOT.
JOHN J. WILSON.
Dated JULY 1, 1872. HENRY L. WILSON.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between HADEN, WILSON & WINANS, is hereby dissolved; the affairs of the old firm will be settled by Messrs. HADEN & WINANS.
JOHN HADEN.
SAMUEL WILSON.
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1872. WILLIAM WINANS.

NOS. 47 AND 49 WHITE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1872.

MR. W. P. BLEECKER RETIRES from our firm on this date by mutual consent.
JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PALISADES MOUNTAIN HOUSE, ELEVEN MILES FROM THE CITY HALL.

This new and elegant hotel, on the west bank of the Hudson, is now open for the reception of guests. The completeness of its appointments, the salubrity of the air, the grandeur of the views and the facility of communication with the City are unsurpassed by any place in the country. It is under the management of SYLVANUS T. COZZENS, HITHERTO THE PROPRIETOR OF COZZENS' WEST-POINT HOTEL.

Communication from New-York by steamers *Adelphi* and *Alexis* at 4 and 5 P. M., foot of Harrison-st.; by Yonkers trains to Inwood, connecting with ferry; or by the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey through Englewood, connecting with stages. For terms apply to the undersigned at the hotel, or by letter to Englewood, N. J.
CHARLES E. MURRAY.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH.

The sea and still water bathing is unsurpassed. Those afflicted with the hay or rose fever will obtain speedy relief. Take South-side Railroad of Long Island from Roosevelt-st., 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M.; South 8th-st., Williamsburg, ten minutes later. Through tickets and baggage checked to hotel by way of Babylon. D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

LAKE MOHONK MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

A new and delightful Summer resort. This remarkable place presents some of the grandest lake and mountain scenery on the Atlantic seaboard; air cool and bracing; no liquors and no gambling; two daily communications with New-York by rail; board $14 to $18 per week. For particulars address LAKE MOHONK MOUNTAIN HOUSE, New-Paltz, Ulster County, N. Y. ALBERT K. SMILEY, Proprietor.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.

Far Rockaway, Long Island,
reached by Long Island or South-side Railroad, enlarged to double its former size, opens July 4; table and appointments first-class; splendid ocean and inland scenery; surf and still bathing; music and hops for guests only.
E. A. DARRAGH, Proprietor.

LINWOOD HOUSE, ON THE PALISADES.

First-class house, newly furnished throughout, fine location, well shaded, one hour from City by boat from Spring-st., 10, 2, 5½; from 34th-st. 10¼, 2¼, 5¾. Terms moderate. Apply on premises or at No. 841 Broadway.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE.

Accommodates 100 guests; open until November; located near Stroudsburg, four miles from Delaware Water Gap, on an elevation of 700 feet; beautiful scenery; pure mountain air, no bar; coach at Stroudsburg Depot. For circulars and particulars address J. F. FOULKE,
STROUDSBURG, PENN.

CENTRAL HOTEL, ORANGE, N. J.

Has been THOROUGHLY RENOVATED, and is now open for reception of Summer boarders. A first-class billiard hall and livery-stable attached to the hotel. J. W. McCRESNEY, Proprietor.

HAHNEMANN MAGNETIC MOVEMENT CURE.—Tarrytown, on the Hudson; NO DRUGS; spacious rooms, hygienic board, invigorating atmosphere, pleasant walks, picturesque and beautiful surroundings. Send for circular. Address C. C. & P. A. F. DUSENBURY, as above, or at their old-established office, No. 8 West 45th-st., New-York City.

MAGONK HOUSE, GREAT NECK, WATERFORD, CONN.—A limited number of persons can be accommodated with good board on moderate terms; house pleasant, situated four miles from New-London; good bathing, boating, fishing and drives. Parties desiring to enjoy the comforts of home and the true advantages of the country will address JONATHAN K. ROGERS.

POINT PLEASANT.—PERSONS WILL be accommodated with first-class board at this delightful location after June 1; a fine view of the Sound, Thimble Islands, &c.; excellent boating and fishing; terms reasonable. Address
W. H. BROWN, Stony Creek, Conn.

FAIRFIELD HOUSE, FAIRFIELD, Conn., is now open for the Summer season. THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, N. P., Bahamas, will open for the Winter season Nov. 1. LEWIS F. CLEVELAND, Proprietor. JAMES LIDGERWOOD, Agent, No. 758 Broadway.

SUMMER RESORT—UP THE HUDSON, at Claverack; board from $7 to $12 per week; beautiful grounds; shady walks and croquet grounds; splendid rides; Catskill scenery. C. HENRY ABBOTT, formerly of the White Mountain House, N. H.

THE PLACE TO KEEP COOL—NEPtune House, New-Rochelle, N. Y. Now open for the season. Fine, large, airy and pleasant rooms can be secured. Address
J. C. KELLEY & SON, Proprietors.

DEGRAAF MANSION, FOREST GROVE.—Large airy rooms; bath, gas, &c.; location high and healthy; one hour by Harlem River boats or cars from 42d-st. Address Box No. 127 Morrisania Post-office; reference E. KETCHAM, No. 289 Pearl-st.

VERMONT SUMMER HOME, POULTney, Vt., Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor. Open from May 1. Special rates to families and season borders.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON—Now open; elegant suites of rooms for families and rooms for single gentlemen.
D. L. MANSFIELD, Proprietor.

MOUNTAIN VIEW HOUSE.—GERMANtown, N. Y., on the Hudson River; beautiful scenery and reasonable terms for board. Address P. W. ROCKEFELLER, Proprietor.

PEABODY HOUSE, YONKERS, ON THE Hudson. Now open for transient and permanent guests.

MANSION HOUSE—OPENS JUNE 1. ADdress S. LAIRD, Proprietor, Long Branch, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.

GOOD BOARD, PLEASANT ROOMS, with elegant mountain and water scenery, may be had at a farm-house near Croton Lake; abundance of fruit, fresh vegetables and milk; also, gunning and fishing convenient; terms for adults, $9; children and servants, $6 per week. Address J. B. FOSHAY, Box No. 242 Sing Sing, N. Y.

FINE LARGE FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE BOARDING-HOUSE—One of the most beautiful and healthful places along the Hudson River; rooms large and airy; grounds ample; abundance of fruit and vegetables; carriages connected with the house. Address A. MEARNS, JR., Highland Falls, near West Point, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE ENGAGED at the farm of the subscriber, combining the advantages of good table and accommodations, charming scenery, health and pleasantness of locality; communication with City by boat and rail. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

FINE LARGE FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE BOARDING-HOUSE—One of the most beautiful and healthful places along the Hudson River; rooms large and airy; grounds ample; abundance of fruit and vegetables; carriages connected with the house. Address A. MEARNS, JR., Highland Falls, near West Point, N. Y.

A LADY, OCCUPYING FOR THE summer, a house delightfully situated near the ocean, will take, in addition to the family of the owner of the premises, a few boarders, adults, or children without nurses. Address K. T. J., Box No. 2,074 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THIRTY PERsons can be had at a farm-house; large rooms, shade, good accommodations; four miles from Peekskill, Oregeon; from $6 to $7 per week, according to rooms. Inquire GEORGE ALLEN, East 71st-st., or address JOHN McCOAN, Peekskill, Oregeon.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A WELL-shaded private residence; pure spring water; splendid falls near by, and 3½ miles from Delaware Water Gap; terms moderate; good country facilities; two daily mails. Address Box No. 22 Marshall's Creek, Monroe County, Pennsylvania.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FINE, AIRY rooms; pleasant grounds, well shaded; in the immediate vicinity of railroad depot, and two daily landings of the *Mary Powell*. Address Box No. 27 Hyde Park.

WANTED—PERMANENTLY, BY A YOUNG gentleman, rooms, with partial board, in a private family at Englewood. Address P. E. EMERY, Post-office Box No. 1,842, or CHAS. TAYLOR, Esq., of Englewood.

GOOD BOARD, PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH splendid view of mountains, can be had at Franconia, N. H. Reference—C. Oak, 52 Park-place. Address MILO J. CORLISS, Franconia, Grafton County, N. H.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT JOHN SOPER'S, one mile east of Windham Centre, Catskill Mountains. Terms and description at No. 206 West 49th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD TO BE HAD NEAR Catskill Mountains; beautiful location; good board; terms moderate. Address H., Box 332 Catskill Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES can be accommodated with board, on liberal terms, by applying to WILLIAM C. HAND, Ammagansett, Suffolk County, Long Island.

SUMMER BOARDERS—SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—A few will be received in a private family; house first-class; location delightful. Address W. R. J., Box No. 278 Post-office.

AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., TWO FAMilies can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board at J. W. HOWELL'S.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKER
HAVE REMOVED
THEIR BUSINESS OFFICE TO
No. 860 Broadway,
Corner 17th-st. and Union-square, where they receive orders and sell all the leading mineral waters, as Seltzer, Vichy, Kissingen, Carlsbad, Congress, &c., on draft.

These are the only artificial mineral waters which, after analysis by the first chemical authorities of the country, have been proved to exactly correspond in composition with the natural waters they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession. They are perfectly pure and free from metallic contaminations, and are drawn from our patent ten-gallon
Glass Fountains Only.

FOR SALE — SOME EXCEPTIONALLY cheap English and American rails,
56, 50, 40 and 30 pounds.
WINSLOW & WILSON,
No. 70 William-st., New-York.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN fifteen years; benumbing application. Beautiful set of teeth $10. Plumpers for hollow cheeks. J. JAY VILLERS, No. 155 Grand-st., near Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE-CLOTHING.
C. B. SMITH & CO.,
Extensive manufacturers of every description of saddlery goods. A fine line of Riding-bridles, Lap-dusters, Carriage-robes, Fly-nets, &c., &c.
NO. 40 WARREN-ST.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
at the TIMES Up-town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.;
and the TIMES West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

STYLISH PAIR OF BAY CARRIAGE horses, sixteen hands, six and seven years old; the property of a gentleman going to Europe; must be sold this week; can trot in 3:30; have fine style. Can be seen at stable, No. 54 Lafayette-place.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A TOP QUEEN pony phaeton, second-hand, at A. S. FLANDRAU'S, No. 7 East 18th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

Anderson's Hotel,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
44TH-ST., BETWEEN LEXINGTON & 4TH AVS.,
NEAR GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK.
F. ANDERSON, Proprietor.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MADISON-AVENUE HOTEL,
Corner 27th-st. and Madison-av.
FIRST-CLASS HOTEL—EUROPEAN PLAN.
GOLD AND STOCK INDICATOR.
EVERYTHING NEW.

AMERICANS VISITING PARIS WILL find large rooms, well furnished, and an excellent table, at ten francs per day, for everything except wine, at Mme. DYNE'S, No. 52 Boulevard Haussmann, near the new Opera-house and Grand Hotel. For particulars and reference, inquire of F. P. FREEMAN, Importer, No. 552 Broadway.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., A FEW DOORS west of 5th-av., with board, a large parlor and bedroom for a party of gentlemen or family; house first-class and newly furnished throughout; reference given and required.

$5 AND UPWARD FOR SINGLE room, with board; rooms without board, (transient,) $1 25 per day; lodgings per night 50 cents. Dupont House, No. 166 Hudson-st. Watchman all night.

TO LET—A FRONT ROOM OR SECOND floor, with board, for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. No. 153 East 51st-st.

PROPOSALS.

ENGINEER OFFICE, U. S. ARMY,
NEWPORT, R. I., June 28, 1872.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at this office until 8 P. M. on the 29th day of July, 1872, under appropriation for different works named below.

1st—Improvement of Wareham Harbor, Massachusetts. For dredging in the channel.

2d—Improvement of Edgartown Harbor, Massachusetts. For dredging.

3d—Improvement of Taunton River, Massachusetts. For dredging and removing boulders.

4th—Breakwater at Block Island, Rhode Island. For rip-rap granite.

5th—Improvement of Pawtucket River, Rhode Island. For dredging in the river.

6th—Improvement of Providence River, Rhode Island. For dredging in the river.

7th—Improvement of Pawcatuck River, Rhode Island and Connecticut. For dredging in the river.

8th—Improvement of Thames River, Connecticut. For dredging in the river.

9th—Improvement of Connecticut River, Connecticut and Massachusetts. For building wing dams, dredging in the river and at the mouth, and removing wreck on Saybrook Bar.

10th—Improvement of New-Haven Harbor, Connecticut. For removing submerged rocks and dredging, and for rip-rap granite.

11th—Improvement of Housatonic River, Connecticut. For dredging in the river and at the mouth, and building wing dams.

12th—Improvement of Bridgeport Harbor, Connecticut. For dredging in the channel, and for rip-rap granite.

13th—Improvement of Norwalk Harbor, Connecticut. For dredging in the channel.

14th—Improvement of Huntington Harbor, Long Island, New-York. For dredging at the entrance and near the wharves.

15th—Improvement of Port Jefferson Harbor, Long Island, New-York. For rip-rap granite for jetty.

16th—Improvement of Peconic River, Long Island, New-York. For dredging in the river.

Detailed specifications, in regard to each work and instructions for bidders, and printed forms, may be had upon application to this office.

Proposals must be made separately under the different appropriations; and in making application for blanks it should be stated which of the works it is designed to propose for.

Proposals will be opened at 10 A. M. on the 30th day of July, and bidders are invited to be present; but no proposals will be received after 8 P. M. on the 29th of July, nor will any be received by telegraph. No bids will be considered that are not properly made out on the regular printed form.
G. K. WARREN, Major of Engineers,
Brevet Major-General United States Army.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

PURCHASING AND DISBURSING
PAY-MASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY,
NO. 29 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1872.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed on envelope "Bids for Supplies advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock, the 6th inst., for the following supplies of the best quality, to be delivered, free of expense, at the Navy-yard, New-York, viz.:

BUREAU PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.
50,000 lbs. Sugar, Naval standard.

Bidders are referred to the officer in charge at the Navy-yard for samples and further information, and will state, in their proposals, the date within which they will complete deliveries if awarded to them, which must not exceed ten days from date of order.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interests.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.
J. O. BRADFORD,
Pay-Director United States Navy.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
NEW-YORK CITY, June 24, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited and will be received at this office until 12 M. July 30, 1872, for the erection of walls or iron fences around the National Cemeteries at Danville, Glendale, Seven Pines and Staunton, Va., the proposals to state the prices, respectively, for a stone wall, a brick wall and iron fence, in accordance with the plans and specifications at each cemetery.

Also, proposals for a one and a half story Mansard roof lodge each, at the Danville, Glendale and Seven Pines Cemeteries, the proposals to state the prices, respectively, for a stone lodge and brick lodge at each cemetery.

All material and labor to be furnished by the contractor.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the cemeteries on application to the Superintendents thereat, at the Quartermaster's offices in Philadelphia and Fort Monroe, Va., and at this office.

Proposals must be accompanied by a guaranty, signed by two responsible parties, for the prompt execution and fulfillment of contract, if awarded, and the responsibility of the guarantors certified by a United States Attorney, or Judge, or Revenue Assessor or Collector, and inclosed to the undersigned indorsed "Proposals for walls or lodges" as the case may be, for one, or the other, or both.
RUFUS INGALLS,
Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster D. E.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
THIRD STORY, UNION BANK BUILDING,
FAYETTE, NEAR CHARLES-ST.,
BALTIMORE, Md., July 2, 1872.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED FOR dredging in the channel below Fort Carroll, leading to this city, known as the "Craighill Channel." The work will be between 200,000 and 300,000 cubic yards, but bids for smaller quantities will be considered.

The tide rises about one foot and one-half. Length of haul of material averages about two miles. Proposals will state kind of machinery to be used; average quantity of cubic yards to be removed daily; price per cubic yard, including excavation, removal and deposit. Material to be measured in dumping scows.

Proposals to be sealed and in *duplicate, indorsed on outside*, accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of the 31st day of July, 1872, and will be opened in five minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

Specifications, forms of proposals and any desired information to be had on application at this office.
WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
Major Engineers, U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived until the 23d day of July, 1872, at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., for 9,000 cubic yards, more or less, Granite, Limestone, or other hard, durable stone, broken to the size of hens' eggs, suitable for concrete. The proposals to be accompanied by a sample of the stone.

Proposals will be made by the cubic yard, and will be received by weight; the weight of a yard to be ascertained by the Superintendent, by measuring accurately and weighing the same.

All bids must be made on the printed form, to be obtained of the Supervising Architect, at Washington, or the Collector of Customs, Chicago, Ill., and will be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of $5,000 that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him.

All of the concrete stone needed will require to be delivered within forty days after the contract is entered into.

The right to reject any or all the bids is reserved.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope and indorsed "Proposals for Concrete Stone, New Government Buildings, Chicago, Ill.," and addressed to SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
Treasury Department.

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1872.

TO PIPE FOUNDERS.

Proposals for Cast-iron Water-pipes, 48 inches in diameter, and 12 feet 5½ inches long, and special castings.

Sealed proposals for water-pipes and for special castings, indorsed "Proposals for Cast-iron Water-pipes," will be received at the office of the Washington Aqueduct by the undersigned, until 12 o'clock M. of the 14th day of July, 1872, at which time the bids will be opened.

The delivery of the pipes to commence as soon as practicable, and to be completed by the 5th day of September, 1872.

Proposals will be received only on the printed forms, which, with plans, specifications, forms of contract, and any desired information can be had on application by mail, or in person to O. E. BABCOCK,
Major of Engineers, Chief Engineer Washington Aqueduct.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

SUMMER SEASON
OF
ENGLISH OPERA.
THE HOWSON OPERA TROUPE
will appear on THIS, and EVERY EVENING until further notice, in
THE GRAND DUCHESS.
Miss EMMA HOWSON, Miss BLANCHE GALTON, Mr. THOS. WHIFFEN, Mr. W. H. CRANE, and Mr. JOHN HOWSON, in the leading rôles.

MATINEES ON SATURDAYS,
at 2½ o'clock.

WALLACK'S.

NOVELTY AND VARIETY.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
THE NEW DRAMA,
THE LAST TRUMP CARD!
OF THRILLING AND POWERFUL INTEREST.
ACT I.—A REVOKE.
ACT II.—THE OLD TRICK.
ACT III.—HEARTS ARE TRUMPS.
The piece will be presented with a
POWERFUL DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS.

THE TURF.

FLEETWOOD PARK,
TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1872.
At 3½ P. M.

Purse of $5,000; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $2,250 to first, $1,350 to second, $900 to third, and $500 to fourth, for the four celebrated trotters, as follows:

B. Doble names b. m. Goldsmith Maid.
O. A. Hickok names b. m. Lucy.
John Murphy names b. g. Henry.
B. Mace enters b. m. American Girl.

Good day and track; to be trotted according to rules of National Association.

Admission to Grand Stand and Quarter-stretch, $2. Badges to Club-house for a gentleman and ladies, indorsed by a member of the Association, $5, to be had at the office at the gate.

In case of postponement, notice will be posted on *Herald* Bulletin and Johnson's Jockey Club Restaurant, corner of 28th-st. and Broadway.
C. H. VAN NESS, President.
WM. H. VAN COTT, Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

MONMOUTH PARK.

Races commence SATURDAY, June 29, and continue TUESDAY, July 2, and July 3, 4, and 5.

To consist of heats, dashes, steeple-chases and hurdles. Races commence at 1½ P. M. each day.

HARRY BASSETT and LONGFELLOW run for the Monmouth Cup July 2.
JOHN HOEY, President.
WM. E. RAYNOR, Secretary, Long Branch.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.

COMMENCING JULY 1, 1872.

Steamers SYLVAN GROVE, SYLVAN STREAM, SYLVAN GLEN and SYLVAN DELL,
Landing at Harlem, 120th-st., 109th-st., Astoria, 11th-st. and Peck-slip.

WAY—Landing at 120th-st., 109th-st., Astoria and 11th-st.—Leave Harlem—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M.

EXPRESS—Landing at 120th-st. and Peck-slip only—Leave Harlem—6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 12:30, 1:25, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

WAY—Landing at 11th-st., Astoria, 109th-st., 120th-st. and 130th-st.—Leave Peck-slip—6:15, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M., 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15, 7 P. M.

EXPRESS—Landing at 120th-st. and 130th-st., Harlem—Leave Peck-slip—7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M.

The 6 A. M. boat from Harlem, and 6:15 P. M. from Peck-slip, do not land at 109th-st.

Freight received from 7 A. M. until 5 P. M.

Schools and picnics taken on reasonable terms.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.

Boats leave Harlem at 8:30 A. M., and hourly and half-hourly thereafter during the day, landing at Astoria and 11th-st. each trip. Last boat leaves Harlem at 7:30 P. M. and Peck-slip at 8:15 P. M.

This is the only line connecting with the regular line of boats for High Bridge.

Passengers by this line of boats can visit the Government Works at Hell Gate, Schneider's and Schutzer's Parks at Astoria, Christ Park and Karl's Park at North New-York, and High Bridge.
J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER,
Daily, (Sundays included,) at 5:15 P. M.,
From Pier No. 30 North River, foot Chambers-st.,
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to Framingham, Fitchburg, Lowell, Concord, Nashua, Manchester, Lawrence, Plymouth, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all points north. Promenade concerts every evening by Hall's celebrated brass, reed and string bands. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier. A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FALL RIVER LINE.

Sunday boat to and from Boston on June 23, 30, and July 7, 14, 21 and 28.

Leaving Pier No. 30 North River, at 5:15 P. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted;) at 6 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

GREAT NATIONAL CAMP-MEETING at Sea-Cliff Grove, Long Island, 26 miles from New-York, commencing July 3, and continuing ten days. Steam-boat NORWALK or MONITOR will leave New-York as follows: Spring-st., North River, 7; Peck-slip, 7:30; East 33d-st., 7:45 A. M. Afternoon, leave Peck-slip at 3; East 33d-st., 3:15 P. M.; returning, will leave the Grove 11 A. M., 5:30 P. M. These boats make no stops. Steam-boats ARROWSMITH and SEAWANHAKA will leave Peck-slip 9:15 A. M., 4:05 P. M.; East 33d-st., 9:30 A. M., 4:20 P. M.; returning, will leave the Grove 7 A. M., 4 P. M. Fare, 40 cents each way. No steamers or other boats will be permitted to touch at Sea-Cliff on Sundays.

STEAMER SEA BIRD.—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Mon., July 1....11:30 A. M.	Mon., July 1......4:00 P. M.
Tues., July 2......3:00 P. M.	Wed., July 3......6:15 A. M.
Wed., July 3......3:00 P. M.	Wed., July 3......3:00 P. M.
Thurs., July 4...7:00 A. M.	Thurs., July 4....3:00 P. M.
Thurs., July 4...6:30 P. M.	Friday, July 5.....6:30 A. M.
Friday, July 5...3:00 P. M.	Sat., July 6.......7:00 A. M.
Sat., July 6......3:30 P. M.	Sat., July 6.......6:30 P. M.

STEAMER HELEN.—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Mon., July 1......2:30 P. M.	Mon., July 1......6:30 A. M.
Wed., July 3......2:00 P. M.	Tues., July 2......6:30 A. M.
Sat., July 6......3:00 P. M.	Fri., July 5......6:30 A. M.
Mon., July 8......3:30 P. M.	Mon., July 8......6:30 A. M.
Tues., July 9......3:30 P. M.	Tues., July 9......6:30 A. M.
Wed., July 10....11:30 A. M.	Wed., July 10......6:30 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, (commencing May 27,) leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.

Trip tickets to Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

Connecting for all points, West and North.

Special trains to Saratoga and Sharon same evening.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—The steam-boat THOMAS COLLYER will leave the pier foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY MORNING, July 7, at 7:30 o'clock; Christopher-st., New-York, at 8 o'clock, and 34th-st. at 8:30; landing at Haverstraw, Cozzens', (West Point,) Cold-spring and Cornwall. Returning will leave Newburg at 2 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6 o'clock. Fare, 50 cents each way.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS for Albany and Troy. Fare 50c. Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 35 North River, foot North Moore-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

OLD ESTABLISHED ALBANY AND Troy line of steamers, landing at Catskill, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily, Saturday excepted. Fare, 50 cents; half state-rooms 75 cents; fare to Catskill, 10 cents. Steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT, connecting with railroads to all stations West and North, will leave as above at 6 P. M. Freight at reduced rates.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.

One side-wheel steamer, (iron,) 200 feet long by 29½ feet beam; one side-wheel steamer, (wood,) 207 feet long by 23½ feet beam; one propeller steamer, freight and passenger, 155 feet long by 24½ feet beam. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

NORTH RIVER & N. Y. ST.-BOAT CO., Harrison-st. Pier.—Strs. CHRYSTENAH daily 3½ P. M., except Sundays, for Yonkers, Irvington, T'town, Nyack, R. Lake, H'straw, G. Pt., Verplancks, Peekskill; ADELPHI, at 4, for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, D. Ferry, T'town, S. Sing, H'straw; ALEXIS, at 5, for Nyack and intermediate landings. Nyack & T'town Ferry connects with H. R. trains.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves foot of Market-st., Pier No. 37 East River, every afternoon at 2:45, and 33d-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, Milton and Hyde Park; the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves the foot of Market-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30, and 33d-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7, and Greenwich at 7:35 o'clock A. M.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—Steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
THE STRAUSS CONCERTS.

In compliance with the widely expressed wishes of this community, the illustrious Composer and Chef d'Orchestre, from Vienna,
HERR JOHANN STRAUSS,
Has consented to give
THREE GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS
At the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
(Prior to his departure for Europe on the 13th instant,) on the following evenings:
MONDAY, JULY 8,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 10,
FRIDAY, JULY 12,
On which occasion HERR STRAUSS will preside over THE FINEST ORCHESTRAL ENSEMBLE IN AMERICA.
Expressly selected for the performance of
HIS WORLD-RENOWNED WALTZES AND OTHER FAVORITE COMPOSITIONS.
Introductory Overture under the direction of the eminent leader,
CARL BERGMANN.

TAKE NOTICE.—The public are respectfully notified that these will be the ONLY CONCERTS GIVEN BY HERR STRAUSS in the United States, as he positively sails for Europe on the 13th instant.

Box-office will open on FRIDAY, July 5, at the Academy of Music; No. 701 Broadway, and Theatre Ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway.

General Admission..........One Dollar
Reserved Seats..........Two Dollars
Private Boxes..........Ten Dollars

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.
GRAND FOURTH OF JULY FESTIVAL ENTERTAINMENT.
THREE PERFORMANCES, AT 11, 2 AND 8.

MORNING, AT 11,	The amusing comedietta, entitled WIFE FOR HALF AN HOUR, And farce, NOBBS THE BOUNCER.
TODAY, AT 2.	The new sensation drama, by R. Newcomb, entitled WON OUT.
THIS EVENING, AT 8.	The new sensation drama of WON OUT. WON OUT. New scenery, costumes and effects.

BOBBY NEWCOMB, EDWARD KENNEDY,
CHARLES GIBBONS, JOSEPH CHEEVER,
And the entire company appear, both afternoon and evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. FUN.

Great success of the combined attraction.
JOHNNY ALLEN..........as..........SCHNEIDER.
Boston Jubilee Quartet in Grand Music.
LITTLE MAC..........as..........THE MONKEY
Mlles. Sartori and Mariono in vocalizations.
CAT DUET! CAT DUET! CAT DUET!
Every Evening, Wednesday and Saturday Matinée.
Special Matinée THURSDAY, Fourth July.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The English Grenadier Guard Band.
DAN. GODFREY, LEADER,
will give their
FAREWELL CONCERT TO AMERICA
At the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC
On FRIDAY, July 5.
Box-office open, and tickets for sale at the Academy of Music.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

Proprietor..........J. KOCH
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS and EVERY EVENING at 8 O'CLOCK.
ADMISSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, ONE DOLLAR EACH.
Can be obtained at the principal music-stores, and at the box-office of the Central Park Garden.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1872.

GENERAL ORDER.—THE SOCIETY will meet at the New-York Society Library, No. 67 University-place, on THURSDAY, July 4, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., to celebrate the Ninety-sixth Anniversary of our National Independence. Members of other State societies of the Cincinnati, who may be in the City are cordially invited to be present. The Standing Committee will meet at 11 A. M.
By order of HAMILTON FISH, President.
MARINUS WILLETT, Acting Secretary.

EXCURSIONS.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION

FOR

HARLEM AND ASTORIA,

landing at 120th-st., 109th-st. and 11th-st., each trip. The steamers SYLVAN GROVE, SYLVAN STREAM, SYLVAN GLEN and SYLVAN DELL will leave Peck-slip for Harlem every hour and half hour during the day, from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M. Passengers by these boats can visit the Government works at Hell Gate, Schneider's and Schutzer's Parks, at Astoria, Christ's Park and Karl's Park, North New-York and High Bridge.

N. B.—This is the only line connecting with the regular line of boats for High Bridge.

Fare 15 cents.
J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION,
BY
SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND,
FROM
ROOSEVELT AND GRAND ST. FERRIES,
NEW-YORK.

Excursion trains leave at
8 A. M. for Rockaway Beach, Fire Island and Patchogue; 8:40 A. M. for Rockaway Beach; 10 A. M. for Rockaway, Babylon and Islip; 10:40 A. M. and 1 P. M. for Rockaway and Babylon.

Returning, leave
Patchogue at 3:20 P. M.; Islip at 2:05 and 3:48 P. M.; Babylon at 1:15, 2:21, 4:05 and 10 P. M.; Rockaway Beach at 1:49, 4:05, 4:44 and 10:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, (Good from July 3 to 5,)
AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.

A 4TH OF JULY EXCURSION.—Three trips to Rockaway Beach. The magnificent steamer NELLY WHITE will

Leave Peck-slip, East River, at 8 o'clock A. M. and 1:15 P. M.

Christopher-st., North River, at 8:30 o'clock A. M. and 1:30 P. M.

Pier No. 4 North River, at 8:45 o'clock A. M. and 1:45 P. M.

Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 P. M.

Returning, leaves Rockaway at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

Also, the large Sound steamer AMERICUS will leave on the same day as follows: 33d-st., East River, 10:45 A. M.; Market-slip, Pier No. 37 East River, 11:15 A. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 11:30 A. M.; Christopher-st., 11:50; Pier No. 4 North River, 12 M.

Returning, leaves Rockaway at 3 o'clock P. M.

Music on board both boats.

Fare fifty cents each way.

Return tickets good on either boat.

Meals and refreshments on board.

GRAND FOURTH OF JULY EXcursion up the Hudson to Newburg. The favorite steamer SLEEPY HOLLOW, Capt. SHERMAN, will leave Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 8:30; 34th-st., North River, 9 A. M.; landing at Yonkers, Iona Island, West Point, and Cold Spring. Leaving Newburg at 2:30, allowing excursionists three and a half hours at Iona Island and arriving at New York at 6:30, so as to enable excursionists to see the fire-works. Fare for excursion, $1. Grafulla's celebrated Brass Band engaged for the occasion. N. B.—The only boat allowed to land at Iona Island.

GRAND EXCURSION TO CONEY ISLAND.—Steamer GEN. SEDGWICK leaves New-York for Coney Island every day from June 11, as follows: Christopher-st., 9:15 A. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 9:30 A. M.; Christopher-st., 12 M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 12:15 P. M.; Christopher-st., 3 P. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 3:15 P. M. Extra trip from Pier No. 4 North River, 5 P. M. Leaves Coney Island for New-York, 10:30 A. M.; 1:30 P. M. Extra trip 4 P. M. and 7 P. M.

N. B.—The extra trips will commence on and after June 29.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO the great national camp ground at Sea Cliff Grove, landing at College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, City Island, Sands' Point, Glen Cove, Glenwood and Roslyn.

Steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier No. 24 East River, at 7½ A. M., stopping at 8th and 33d sts.

Steamer SEAWANAKA for the camp ground direct, landing at Glen Cove, Glenwood and Roslyn, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) at 9 A. M., stopping at 8th and 33d sts.

PICNIC.

Ladies and gentlemen going on picnics or excursions, should get the FIFTH-AVENUE JOURNAL.
A SPLENDID COLORED CARTOON,
IN COLORS.
10 CENTS. 10 CENTS.
All live newsmen have it.

FOURTH JULY, 30 CENTS FOR THE ROUND TRIP.—The new and first-class steamboats PLEASANT VALLEY, FORT LEE and ANSONIA will leave promptly Spring-st., at 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M. and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 P. M., and 34th-st. ten minutes later, for FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY and SHADYSIDE. Last trip, from Fort Lee at 4, 5, 6 and 7 P. M. Procure tickets on the dock.

GRAND FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO KEYPORT AND AROUND THE LIGHT-SHIP.—The fine steamer NORWALK, Capt. WM. HITCHCOCK, will leave 34th-st. 9 A. M.; Christopher-st., 9:30 A. M.; Barclay-st., 10 A. M., landing at Elizabethport, Union, Rossville, Perth Amboy, Keyport, and thence around the Light-ship. On returning will make the same landings. Music and refreshments on board. Fare, $1.

FOR EXCURSIONS—THE LARGE FIRST-class steam-boats SLEEPY HOLLOW and NORWALK, and barges SANDS, MYERS, HASKETT and PILGRIM; also, Dudley's, Raritan Beach, Spring Hill and Myers' Groves, Alderney Park and Iona Island. J. & E. MYERS, corner Morton and West sts., (upstairs.)

FOR EXCURSIONS.—SALOON STEAMER WYOMING. Barges SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA, ANNA and REPUBLIC. Oriental Grove, Eaglewood, Excelsior Park and Wewapex Grove. No. 383 West-st., near Christopher.
H. B. CROSSETT.

FOURTH JULY GRAND EXCURSION.—1872, steamer MATTAEWAN will leave foot of Barclay-st. for Keyport, 9½ A. M., returning leave Keyport at 4 P. M. Fare for the round trip, 50 cents. A first-class band will accompany the excursion.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

REMOVAL.—SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE mantels, wood mantels, the finest assortment ever offered in this City, at our new and spacious ware-rooms, 220 and 222 West 23d-st. T. B. STEWART & CO.

BILLIARD TABLES.

WM. H. GRIFFITH,
NEW DESIGN
French Beveled Billiard Tables.
Manufacturer of DELANEY'S PATENT WIRE CUSHIONS, No. 40 Vesey-st., New-York. Tables, balls, cues, tips, chalk. Lowest market prices. Old tables cut down. Orders by mail attended to.

THE TURF.

Third Day of the July Meeting at Monmouth Park.

Four Races on the Card—Duffy, Chivalry, Woodbine and Monarchist the Winners—A Fair Attendance.

Yesterday was looked upon in the light of an off-day at Monmouth Park. Aside from the Monmouth Oaks Stakes, there was no race to attract especial public interest in the programme, and people generally who attend our race meetings were quite worn out with the excitement and subsequent fatigue of Tuesday's performances, so that a crowd was not to be expected. The attendance, however, was fair, and on this occasion the arrangements for the transportation of the people were all that could be desired. Tuesday's fiasco has probably learned the railroad management, as well as some other people, a lesson which they are not apt soon to forget. As intimated above, even among those present, but slight interest was felt in the day's events. The principal topic of conversation was Longfellow's gallant victory of Tuesday, and the heavy losses of certain well-known Metropolitan betting men were retailed by some of the spectators with no little gusto. On the morning boats from the City there were comparatively few passengers bound for the races. Two or three dozen faces, familiar to every race-course in the North, were gathered around the pool-seller in the stern of the boat, and a furtive effort was made to add a little excitement to what is always monotonous to the betting ring—the trip to the Hook. But the effort was a failure; few pools were sold, and that few of little value. At the track the same languor was observable. A little amusement was afforded by the mishap of two gentlemen riders, in what was unquestionably the worst steeple-chase ever witnessed in America, but aside from this, scarce a ripple disturbed the equal dullness. Mr. Belmont's filly Woodbine won the Oaks in what was considered very good time. Monarchist secured an easy victory over his only competitor, Frank Ross, for the Mansion House Stakes, and then the day was over. To-day the programme is an excellent one, several fine horses are among the starters; the arrangements for the convenience of the public are completed, and a large attendance should be the result. The particulars of the day's sport are given below.

THE STEEPLE-CHASE.

The opening race of the day was the steeple-chase, for gentlemen riders, over the steeple-chase course, for a punch-bowl valued at $500. There were seven entries in this, viz.: D. J. Bannatyne's br. g. Duffy, 6 years, by Hunter's Lexington, out of Olio, by Oliver; also, ch. h. Milesian, 5 years, by imp. Mickey Free, dam by Wagner; J. W. Weldon's b. m. Flora McIvor, aged, by Lexington, out of Floride, by Wagner; R. Shea's b. g. King John, 6 years, by Lexington, out of Tokay, by imp. Yorkshire; Coffin & Lawrence's b. g. Jim Tisdale, aged, by Revenue, out of Louisa Jordan, and g. g. Lochinvar, five years, by Ulverston, out of Bridget, by Paddy Burns. When they were called to the post, but three appeared, viz., Duffy, Jim Tisdale and Astronomer. Duffy was the favorite, as will appear from the quotations:

Duffy	$175	$250	$200
Astronomer	120	175	130
Jim Tisdale	120	180	125
Total	$415	$605	$455

The race requires no description, and deserves none, as it was a most lamentable failure. Duffy took the lead, and kept it all the way over the course, while Astronomer fell twice, and Jim Tisdale refused every jump. Duffy merely galloped over the course, and won the valuable prize without much effort.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Steeple-chase for gentlemen riders, for a punch-bowl, value $500; over the steeple-chase course; three or more subscribers to fill.

D. J. Bannatyne's br. g. Duffy, 6 years, by Hunter's Lexington, out of Olio, by Oliver. Mr. Bannatyne....1
R. Shea's br. c. Astronomer, 4 years, by Asteroid, out of Miss Carter, by imp. Sovereign. Mr. Clason....0
Coffin and Lawrence's b. g. by Jim Tisdale, aged, by Revenue, out of Louisa Jordan. Mr. Lawrence..0
Time—8:41¼.

THE SELLING RACE.

The second was a selling race for all ages; a mile and a quarter; the winner to be sold for $1,000; if entered to be sold for $750, allowed five pounds; for $500, ten pounds. The following five horses were entered: Morris' br. c. Chivalry, three years, by imp. Eclipse out of Etiquette; S. B. & W. R. Davis' ch. f. Jennie Patterson, three years, by imp. Australian, Dam by imp. Knight of St. George; L. L. Lorillard's b. f. Cordelia, three years, by King Leah out of Dot; D. J. Crouse's b. g. Rounder, four years, by Revolver, out of Gentle Annie; and Joseph Donahue's b. c. Lord Byron, four years, by Kentucky, out of Lady Blessington by imp. Eclipse. In the betting Rounder was a big favorite, and met the fate of all the favorites thus far. The following are the odds in the pools:

Rounder	$375	$450
Chivalry	200	255
Lord Byron	160	175
Jennie Patterson	80	100
Cordelia	70	75
Total	$885	$1,055

THE RACE.

The distance being a mile and a quarter, the brigade were started from the three-quarter pole, and a more fractious lot never faced the starter. Cordelia fell in attempting to get off, but she was remounted, and at last they were sent off on pretty even terms, although Chivalry came immediately to the front, with Cordelia second and Lord Byron third. In this way they came up the homestretch and passed under the string in the following order: Chivalry first, half a length in front of Cordelia, who was a length in advance of Lord Byron, Rounder fourth and Jennie Patterson fifth. As they went around the turn Cordelia and Lord Byron got on even terms, and the pair went up to the head of Chivalry. Thus they passed the quarter-pole, Rounder being fourth and Jennie Patterson several lengths in the rear. As they went down the backstretch Rounder came up and Cordelia fell back to the fourth place. Chivalry, Rounder, and Lord Byron were now struggling for the lead, and a blanket would have covered them as they passed the half-mile pole, Cordelia fourth, two lengths behind them, and Jennie Patterson out of the race. As they came round the lower turn Rounder showed out his neck in front, but only for a moment, for the other two were again even with him at the three-quarter pole. When they turned into the homestretch Chivalry was allowed his head and immediately came to the front and opened a way from his competitors. He finally won the race by two lengths, Lord Byron second, three lengths ahead of Rounder, who was four lengths in front of Cordelia, Jennie Patterson was beaten off a long way. Time—2:14½.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Selling Race for all ages; Purse $500; one mile and a quarter; the winner to be sold for $1,000; if entered to be sold for $750 allowed 5 lbs.; for $500, 10 lbs.; any surplus over stated selling price to go to second horse.

F. Morris' ch. c. Chivalry, 3 years, by imp. Eclipse, out of Etiquette, $750, 85 pounds....1
Joseph Donahue's b. c. Lord Byron, 4 years, by Kentucky, out of Lady Blessington, by imp. Eclipse, $500, 98 pounds....2
D. J. Crouse's b. g. Rounder, 4 years, by Revolver, out of Gentle Annie, $500, 95 pounds....3
L. L. Lorillard's b. f. Cordelia, 3 years, by King Lear, out of Dot, $1,000, 87 pounds....4
S. B. & W. R. Davis' ch. f. Jennie Patterson, 3 years, by imp. Australian, dam by imp. Knight of St. George, $1,000, 87 pounds....0
Time—2:14½.

THE MONMOUTH OAKS.

The most interesting event of the day was the Monmouth Oaks Stakes, value $1,000, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, for fillies, foals of 1869. There were thirty-five entries, and eight of them appeared for the journey of a mile and a half, viz.: John Harper's ch. f. Platina, by Planet, out of sister to Idlewild; H. R. McGrath's b. f. Jury, by Lexington, out of Roxanna, by imported Chesterfield; W. R. Babcock's ch. f. Ethel Sprague, by Jack Malone, out of Vesper Light, by Childe Harold, J. W. H. Reynold's ch. f. Elsie, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, out of La Grande Duchesse by Lexington; L. L. Lorillard's b. f. Girl of the Period, by Virgil out of Annie Butler; A. Belmont's ch. f. Woodbine, by Censor or Kentucky, out of imp. Fleur des Champs, by Newminster; also, ch. f. Victoria, by Censor, out of imp. Camilla, by King Tom; M. H. Sanford's b. f. by Asteroid, out of Bay Leaf by imp. Yorkshire. The betting was largely in favor of Belmont's pair, and for once the favorites won. The following gives the state of the betting before the start:

Victoria Woodbine	$1,100	$700	$826
Ethel Sprague	500	300	390
Elsie	600	300	405
Sanford	370	270	325
Jury	260	240	305
Platina	200	210	250
Total	$2,930	$2,020	$2,470

Girl of the Period was not sold in the pools.

THE RACE.

The distance of the race being a mile and a half, they were started from the half-mile pole. When the drum tapped Woodbine jumped off in the lead, and was followed by her stable companion and Platina. On the lower turn, however, Victoria came up to the front, Platina being second and Sanford's filly third; but on approaching the three-quarter pole, Woodbine came up to the front, and her stable companion, Victoria, was at her side. The pair kept their lead past the three-quarter pole, Ethel Sprague being retired, Jury fourth, Platina fifth, Sanford sixth, Elsie seventh, and Girl of the Period last. Victoria and Woodbine kept making the pace up the homestretch, and defied the efforts of the others to get nearer to them. At the stand, Victoria was in front of her companion half a length, Ethel Sprague being a length behind them, and Jury lapping her quarter. As they went round the turn, Belmont's pair were running strong. Elsie now began to take a hand in, and leaving her rear position she went up with a rush, passed Ethel Sprague, and was soon on even terms with Jury. There was now a magnificent contest between Belmont's pair, Elsie and Jury, the four being all in a bunch, and going to the quarter-pole in that manner. As they went along the backstretch Victoria and Woodbine came out from the ruck and left their competitors in the rear a length. They kept together to the half-mile pole, Jury being second, Elsie third, Sanford fourth, Platina fifth, Ethel Sprague sixth, and Girl of the Period eighth. Their positions remained unaltered round the lower turn, and it appeared a sure thing for the Belmont stables, as its two representatives came up the homestretch defying all the others to reach them. Victoria was leading, but was pulled in to allow Woodbine to win, which she did by a length. Victoria two lengths in front of Elsie third, Jury fourth, Ethel Sprague fifth, Sanfords filly sixth, Girl of the Period seventh and Platina eighth. Time—2:42.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—The Monmouth Oaks—a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, with $1,000 added, for fillies—foals of 1869; the second horse to receive $200 and the third $100 out of the stakes; one mile and a half—closed with thirty-five nominations; value to winner, $2,550.

August Belmont's ch. f. Woodbine, by Censor or Kentucky, out of imp. Fleur des Champs, by Newminster....1
August Belmont's ch. f. Victoria, by Censor, out of imp. Camilla, by King Tom....2
J. W. H. Reynolds' ch. f. Elsie, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, out of La Grand Duchesse, by Lexington..3
H. P. McGrath's b. f. Jury, by Lexington, out of Roxanna, by imp. Chesterfield....4
W. R. Babcock's ch. f. Ethel Sprague, by Jack Malone, out of Vesper Light, by Chilne Harold....5
M. H. Sanford's b. f., by Asteroid, out of Bay Leaf, by imp. Yorkshire....6
L. L. Lorillard's b. f. Girl of the Period, by Virgil, out of Nannie Butler, by Wagner....7
John Harper's ch. f. Platina, by Planet, out of Aerolite, by Lexington....8
Time—2:42.

THE MANSION-HOUSE STAKES.

The Mansion-house Stakes, for four-year olds, valued at $1,000, with a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, brought the day's sport to a close. There were thirteen entries, but there were but two starters—M. H. Sanford's b. c. Monarchist, by Lexington, out of Mildred, by imp. Glencoe, and W. Cottrell's ch. c. Frank Ross, by Daniel Boone, out of Sigma, by Epsilon. It was a well-known fact that Mr. Cottrell's stable was not in form, and therefore the interest in the contest was but little, Monarchist has shown himself to be such an excellent horse that odds of any amount were offered on him—from six and ten to one being freely given.

THE RACE.

The distance of the race was the same as the Monmouth Cup, and they were accordingly started from the half-mile pole. No sooner had the starter given the signal than Monarchist went to the front and reached the three-quarter pole two lengths ahead of Ross, coming up the homestretch. Monarchist opened the gap to half a dozen lengths and passed the stand with that lead. He got away further at every stride until he lead his competitor a hundred yards, when he was then taken in hard and won the dash in a big gallop. Time—4:47¼.

SUMMARY.

FOURTH RACE.—The Mansion-house Stakes, value $1,000, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, for four-year olds, colts and fillies, the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stakes: two and a half miles.

M. H. Sanford's b. c. Monarchist, by Lexington, dam Mildred, by imp. Glencoe....1
W. Cottrell's ch. c. Frank Ross, by Daniel Boone, out of Sigma, by Epsilon....2
Time—4:47¼.

The Horses in Today's Contest at Monmouth Park.

The following are the starters for today's races at Monmouth Park:

FIRST RACE—JULY STAKES.

M. A. Liddell's Fellow Craft, J. F. Chamberlain's Lord Jersey, August Belmont's Indiana and Medora, H. P. McGrath's Tom Bowling, J. C. Hare's Aerolite, F. Morris' ch. c. by imp. Eclipse dam Mollie Jackson and W. J. Bacon's Dolorosa.

SECOND RACE—THE JERSEY JOCKEY CLUB.

J. W. Hunt Reynolds' Metella, John Harper's Longfellow, H. P. McGrath's Susan Ann and A. C. Franklin's Angora.

THIRD RACE.

John M. Clay's La Gitana, Coffin & Lawrence's Loehiel, F. M. Hall's John Merryman, John McCormack's Bell Aiken and H. P. McGrath's John Doe.

THE EMPLOYERS' COMMITTEE.

Trying to Solve the Gordian Knot Scientifically—Teaching the Intelligent Mechanic the Facts of the Situation.

When the employers held their general meeting on the 18th of last month, after passing a series of resolutions expressive of their unanimous sentiments, they appointed a Central Executive Committee to do certain things. The Chairman of this body was A. S. CAMERON, the well-known manufacturer of steam-pumps, and among the members were gentlemen of known high standing as manufacturers, who had risen from the ranks by their indomitable energy and by their talents, and who understood the feelings and wants of working men, and could sympathize with them. Such were JOHN ROACH, of the Morgan Iron Works; A. J. CAMPBELL, of the West Side Iron Works; JOHN MATTHEWS, of the Soda Water Fountain Factory, and Mr. BRITTON, of the Brewster Carriage Factory. Handsome offices were secured temporarily in the Hoffman House, and the Committee went to work steadily to tackle the hydra of strikes. The first thing to be done was, in their opinion, to enlighten the working men upon the actual position of things. Led away by the fairy tales of their orators they were dreaming of a beautiful time coming when there would be only six hours' work a day and immense wages. Logic and experience both show that the rate of payment depends upon the skill of the workmen and the cost of living. The trades-unions had upset the first by their associations and ignored the second altogether. The Committee issued little tracts showing skilled workmen that it was against their interest to tie themselves down to the common horde and that they would be better off without any unions. Also they pointed out the tyrannical and unjust laws of trade which the employed had forced upon the employers, and showed that if such restrictions were carried out trades in New-York would become extinct. Having fired these little shots at the unions they then turned their attention to the employers. They prepared a circular which was distributed yesterday among the bosses, with a number of printed questions and accompanying blanks for the answers. These questions referred to the means of avoiding strikes, of resisting them when unavoidable, whether combinations of employers would be advisable, if so, whether such combinations should be general or restricted to the one business, whether the firm addressed employed union men, if so, what laws were imposed upon them by their workmen; also what laws were imposed by the workmen upon persons seeking employment. Whether there was a large amount of resistance to the unions among workmen; if so, could that resistance be utilized. And finally, suggestions were requested which might benefit the working man in his health, or his pocket or his happiness.

These were distributed only in New-York yesterday, but, as soon as the Metropolis has been properly attended to, the same blanks will be circulated throughout the country. When sufficient answers have been received to obtain the general feeling of the masters upon the indicated points, the readers of the TIMES shall be at once placed in possession of the facts. It is evident that the masters have fairly faced the situation, and are endeavoring, in a spirit of the greatest kindness, to do for the working men whatever can be done. But they cannot control values, while values will always control wages.

Anniversary Accidents.

A team of horses to a wagon owned by LOUIS SAMUELS, of Forty-fourth-street and First-avenue, and driven by VALENTINE SHRAMP, took fright yesterday evening at some fire-crackers thrown by boys, and, running away, knocked down and slightly injured MARY E. WARING, six years, of No. 208 East Twenty-second-street. The girl was taken to her home.

While a carriage drawn by four horses, owned by R. H. PELL, of No. 218 Fifth-avenue, was being driven through Fourteenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, the horses became frightened at some fire-works, and running away dashed upon the sidewalk, smashing the carriage and demolishing the show-window of F. LOWENSTEIN, flower-dealer, No. 28 East Fourteenth-street.

JOHN BURNS, seventeen years, of No. 73 Washington-street, Brooklyn, was shot through the left wrist by the premature discharge of a pistol in Pearl-street yesterday evening. He was sent to the Park Hospital.

The German Imperial Band.

At the Turn Hall a meeting was held last night, under the auspices of the German Landwehr Verein, to make arrangements for a reception of the German Imperial music corps, on its return from Boston, and a Committee of Arrangements was appointed for that purpose. The music corps is expected here to-morrow, and will give a concert at Jones' Wood on Saturday.

THE CORRUPT JUDGES.

Evidence Yesterday Before the State Senate.

Numerous Witnesses Accuse Judge Prindle of Exacting Fees—He Claims that He Has a Right To Do So.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 3.—The trial of Judge PRINDLE was resumed. The cross-examination of JAS. G. THOMPSON was continued. He testified that GEO. W. RAY acted as clerk in the Surrogate's office. This question was objected to by the counsel for the respondent, but the Senate overruled the objection. RAY was, and is, a practicing attorney.

MARIA HADDOCK, who was administratrix of her deceased husband's estate, testified that Judge PRINDLE charged her for his services in proving the will.

JOHN MURPHY, who had business with Judge PRINDLE in the settlement of the estate of his father, testified that on the application of witness, the Judge induced THOS. DWIGHT to resign his office as executor, so that witness might be appointed, and that Judge PRINDLE charged him $75 for his services; also that the Judge charged him $80 for proving the will, and granting letters of administration. On his cross-examination, he testified that he did not remember making any charges of wrong conduct against Dr. DWIGHT, the executor; he might have done so; did not acknowledge in the presence of RAY that he had lied about Dr. DWIGHT.

To Senator WOODIN—My principal object in changing the executor was to save executor's fees.

To Senator D. P. WOOD—The heirs assented to the change.

CHARLES A. FULLER, an attorney, who instituted a proceeding before Judge PRINDLE to call a guardian to account, testified that the Judge charged $5 for, as he said, his disbursements; was not aware that he had any disbursements; he had objected to paying it. In his cross-examination witness said he had violently opposed Judge PRINDLE's re election.

ISAAC S. NEWTON, who acted with the last witness in the case named, testified that he was not aware of any disbursement on the part of the Judge for which he should charge. He also testified that the Judge acted as attorney in the Supreme Court in will cases while acting as Surrogate.

NANCY BOWDISH, executrix of the estate of LEONARD BOWDISH, testified to Judge PRINDLE assisting GEO. W. RAY, his clerk, in demanding the sum of $225 on account of services and expenses of said RAY as attorney for the heirs.

CHARLES TODD, executor of the estate of CHARLES E. JACOBS, testified to being charged $8 85 by PRINDLE on account of services. On his cross-examination the witness testified that he talked so harshly of the Judge that he sent him a letter apologizing; he went against him at the election.

SAMUEL S. STAFFORD testified to GEORGE W. RAY acting as Surrogate in PRINDLE's absence.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate reassembled at 4 P. M.

Mr. DELOS POWERS took the witness stand, and testified as to Judge PRINDLE's accounts, as transmitted to the Board of Supervisors.

Mr. NATHAN P. WHEELER, member of the Board of Supervisors in 1867, testified as to Judge PRINDLE's report of fees received.

Dr. E. D. HAYWARD testified that Judge PRINDLE told him he had never kept any account of fees received by him. He also testified that he had paid to RAY $10 for services in the matter of a will of IASIAH LOOMIS.

ALMON L. TUTTLE confirmed the testimony of the preceding witness as to Judge PRINDLE's keeping account of fees.

JOSEPH M. KING, executor of the estate of FULLER P. KING, testified as to paying PRINDLE and RAY fees.

SOLOMON JEWELL testified that in last November he spoke to Judge PRINDLE about taking fees in the last named case, and he claimed that he had a right to do so.

Mr. WARREN WRIGHTMAN, executor of the will of ORRIN DILLEY, testified to paying fees to RAY.

DEWITT CROFT testified to paying fees as executor of the will of JOEL BURDICK to Judge PRINDLE.

JOHN E. WHITE testified that RAY charged him $10 for an authenticated copy of a will.

PERRY TILLSON testified that PRINDLE charged him $10 for drawing up papers to get Highway Commissioners appointed; PRINDLE appointed the Commissioners.

URIAH RONPAUGH confirmed the statement of the last witness.

SEYMOUR MARTIN testified to Judge PRINDLE refusing to draw up papers, or causing them to be drawn up in a certain will case.

WILLIAM BROWNING, executor of the will of ROBERT KNOWLES, testified that PRINDLE charged him $27 50 for services and disbursements in probating said will.

The Senate then adjourned till Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, having reconsidered a previous vote to adjourn till Monday at 4 P. M.

THE ELM-STREET FIRE.

Additional Particulars—Loss Upward of $86,000—List of Insurances.

The extensive conflagration at Elm and Duane streets, which broke out at 1½ o'clock yesterday morning, an account of which has already appeared in the TIMES, was subdued by the exertions of the Fire Department and finally extinguished at about 4 o'clock, but not before the building Nos. 7 and 9 Elm-street, occupied as a rag and paper stock warehouse by TAYLOR & DARROW, had been completely gutted, and several of the adjoining structures considerably damaged. Great credit is due to the Fire Department on the ground, who were ably directed by Engineers BRANDON, ERLACHER and BATES, for preventing the destruction of the entire block of buildings which was at one time in imminent danger.

The following is a full list of the losses and insurances, as far as they could be ascertained:

TAYLOR & DARROW's loss on stock, &c., is estimated at $30,000, and they are insured for $15,000, as follows: Corn Exchange, $2,500; St. Nicholas, $1,500; People's, $2,000; Williamsburg City, $2,000; Andes, $7,000.

H. GRIFFIN & Co., leather, morocco and book-binders' materials, on the first floor of Nos. 54 and 56 Duane-street; loss, $2,000; insured for $50,000, as follows: Etna, of Hartford, $5,000, and $5,000 each in the Greenwich, Bowery, Empire City, Kings County, Metropolitan, Jefferson, Columbia and Germania.

F. PATUREL, dealer in Yankee notions, on the second floor of Nos. 54 and 56 Duane-street; loss, $10,000; insured for $30,000, as follows: Imperial, $3,000; Phenix, $3,000; Commercial Union, $6,000; Star, $3,000; Commercial, $3,000; Royal, $3,000; Queen, $5,000, and North British Mercantile, $4,000.

B. SHAEN & Co., linen goods, on the upper floors of the same building; loss, $5,000; fully insured.

JANES & KIRTLAND, ornamental iron-works, Nos. 8, 10, and 12 Reade-street; loss, $2,000; insured for $18,900, as follows: Corn-exchange, $2,500; Phœnix, $5,500; North British Mercantile, $4,000; City of Hartford, $4,400; and one other company, $2,500.

E. G. SELCHOW, paper-box factory, at Nos. 2, 4, and 6 Reade-street; loss, $5,000; partially insured.

WM. WAKE, piano-forte hardware, loss $1,000; insured for $6,000 in the Bowery and Tradesmen's.

WM. I. HIETZ, book-binder, No. 10 Reade-street, loss $500; insured for $1,000 in Williamsburg City.

L. HEITKAMP, gilder, No. 8 Reade-street, loss $500; insured.

E. R. & T. W. SHERIDAN, press-makers and machinists, No. 25 Centre-street, loss $500; insured for $10,000, as follows: Humboldt, $2,500; Empire City, $1,000; Arctic, $4,000; American, $2,500.

The tenement-houses, Nos. 11 and 13 Elm-street, and several of the adjoining structures were damaged by fire and water.

The buildings are all owned by A. T. STEWART, whose loss is estimated at 80,000; insurance not ascertained.

Father Burke on the Twelfth of July.

In response to several requests addressed to him from this City, Rev. THOS. N. BURKE, who has been for the last two weeks in Memphis, has promised to come on to New-York and address his countrymen in the Cooper Institute on Monday evening next, on "their duty to God, to their mother land and to their adopted country."

Our American Wimbledon.

Adjt.-Gen. TOWNSEND visited New-York on Tuesday for the purpose of inspecting the grounds selected by the National Rifle Association, on the line of STEWART's railroad, Long Island, as the location of the rifle-range they are about to establish. Gen. TOWNSEND visited the grounds in a special train, accompanied by Col. CHURCH, Vice-President, Gen. WOODWARD, Capt. WINGATE, and other directors of the Association, and by Mr. POPPERHAUSER, President, and Mr. TUCKER, Superintendent of the railroad.

A meeting of the Association was held in the afternoon, at which it was resolved to purchase the grounds, subject to the approval of the Adjutant-General, and Major-Gens. SHALER and WOODWARD, their approval being required by the act granting $25,000 to the Association for the purchase of a range. With a prompt decision by the Adjutant-General of the question committed to him, there is no reason why our American Wimbledon should not be inaugurated in September.

The Adjutant-General has formally approved of the regulations established by the National Rifle Association to govern competitions in marksmanship.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Controller GREEN paid yesterday to the Department of Docks, for the uses of that Department, $250,000.

There was no business transacted in the United States Courts yesterday, and the Courts were closed nearly all day.

The body of CHARLES WALLIN, who was drowned while bathing on Monday, was found, yesterday, floating in the water at the foot of East Ninth-street.

JACOB DEBOBEN, twenty-four years old, of No. 529 West Forty-first-street, died last night from injuries received by falling into a tank of boiling water.

LAWRENCE CURRY, aged sixty-two, of No. 44 Elm-street, was run over by Bleecker-street car No. 29 near his residence, and had one of his feet severely crushed.

We are once more indebted to the courtesy of Purser R. W. ALBERT, of the Havana steam-ship *Morro Castle*, for the prompt delivery at this office of our Cuba mail-package.

The Gardes Lafayette, Capt. LAFON commander, are making arrangements for a reception of the French Band of the Gardes Republicaine on the return of the latter from Boston.

JEREMIAH DRISCOLL, a little boy ten years of age, was committed for trial at the Tombs yesterday for stealing $95 from his aunt, Mrs. JOHANNA REAGAN, of No. 29 Mulberry-street.

The German boss frame-makers met last evening at No. 167 East Fourth-street, Mr. PETER SCHLARB presiding, and resolved to go back to the ten hours per day system on Monday.

LOUIS L. TURNER, aged twenty-five, of Flushing-avenue, Brooklyn, while painting at MOLLER's sugar-house, No. 85 Vandam-street, fell a distance of twenty-five feet, and was fatally injured.

The Cunard steam-ship *Cuba*, which left Liverpool on June 22, and Queenstown on June 23, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are fresher by two days than the mail news previously at hand.

At the New-York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute, No. 46 East Twelfth-street, during the last three months, there were 1,230 new patients treated for diseases of the eye and ear, and 166 operations performed.

MICHAEL MCCORMICK, aged forty, fell overboard, yesterday, at the foot of East Thirty-first-street, and was drowned. The body was subsequently recovered, and taken to his late residence, No. 563 First-avenue.

While CHAS. SHELLY, aged fourteen, of No. 70 Essex-street, was forcing a cartridge into a pistol at his residence this morning, the cartridge exploded and the ball passed through his hand, causing a severe wound.

Patrolman EDWARD DERHAM, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, whose exploits in brutally beating inoffensive Germans in Broadway, on Sunday last, have already been noticed in the TIMES, was dismissed yesterday.

Early yesterday morning, while CARL LUKE, aged twenty-six, was asleep in the closet of the drinking-saloon, corner of Norfolk and Stanton streets, his clothing caught fire from a gas-light in the place, and he was very seriously burned.

Among the passengers for Europe yesterday by the *Russia* were Ex-Judge JOHN K. PORTER; a son of Gen. WM. T. SHERMAN; Ex-Judge PIERREPONT, and Sir THOMAS DAKIN, President of the Great Western Railway Company of Canada.

The following steamers arrived at Castle Garden yesterday: The *America*, from Bremen, bringing 737 passengers; the *Cuba*, from Liverpool, with 169 emigrants; the *Italy*, from Liverpool—the number of emigrants on board has not yet been ascertained.

The Department of Public Works reports that since the opening of the two public baths on June 17 to June 30 the number of bathers was 71,592, of whom 18,262 were females. The largest number of bathers on any one day was 8,282, on Saturday, the 29th ult.

Messrs. COBANK & THEALL, iron-founders, Nos. 63 to 73 Bethune-street, and COLEMAN & VOLK, proprietors of the marble-works at Hudson and Thirteenth streets, yesterday thanked the Police authorities for the protection afforded them by the force during the recent strike.

The German Immigrant Society report that during the past month 18,200 Germans were landed at this port, an increase of 7,133 as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The immigration since the 1st of January amounted to 67,051, showing a large increase over the same period of last year.

The Commissioner of Public Works reminds the public that needless waste of Croton water will greatly diminish the reserve supply during the Summer season. Though any serious difficulty in keeping up a sufficient reserve supply is not anticipated, a careful use of the water will render the City doubly secure from the inconvenience and danger of a dearth.

Residents in the neighborhood of Forty-eighth-street and Lexington-avenue complain of the Vanderbilt milk depot there as a grievous nuisance. They state that the bad odors always more or less emanating from it, in consequence of its foul condition, have been aggravated by the recent hot weather to an intolerable degree. The Health authorities are called upon to investigate the matter.

Francis Keating, John Cronan, Wm. Delany, Robert Bennett, of Mulberry-street, and Tim Barrington, Thomas Mitchell, Jas. Mitchell and John Flynn, of No. 55 Baxter-street, all young boys, were brought before Justice HOGAN, yesterday, at the Tombs, charged with bathing in the East River on Tuesday evening, from the wharf of the fish-market, near Fulton Ferry. The Judge discharged them with a reprimand. Many complaints have been made by passengers on the Harlem boats of the practice of boys bathing at this place—hence the arrests.

Mr. WM. BLACK, of Sixty-first-street, was thrown out of his buggy and sustained a severe compound fracture of the ankle Tuesday evening, by the vehicle getting into a large hole in the roadway, in One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues. The residents of the street say the road has been allowed to remain in its present disgraceful condition for several months, gaping holes and piles of wooden blocks acting as traps for every passing vehicle. Three complaints have been made at the Public Works Department, but nothing has been done to remedy the evil.

BROOKLYN.

There were sold at the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue, on Tuesday, $58,395 worth of tobacco stamps.

The carpenter-shop of MICHAEL KANE, No. 96 Wyckoff-street, was entered Tuesday night, and robbed of $20 worth of carpenter's tools.

The Board of Education on Tuesday evening made an order to have the school-houses thoroughly cleaned, whitewashed, &c., during vacation.

The Police Commissioners, yesterday, fined Roundsman MURPHY of the Ninth Sub-Precinct five days' pay for irregularities in the performance of his duties.

The Tenth Precinct Station-house which, but one year ago cost $30,000, has now to be propped up to prevent its tumbling about the heads of the occupants.

The Kings County Temperance Association will apply to the Park Commissioners for permission to hold temperance meetings at Prospect Park and Fort Green.

In consequence of the greatly increased waste and consumption of water during the heated term, it has been deemed expedient to diminish the supply a little so as to avoid a depletion of the reservoir and ponds.

The funeral of Mr. JAMES CARBOY, Excise Commissioner and President of the St. Patrick's Society, took place yesterday morning from St. Mary's Church, Star of the Sea, corner of Court and Luqueer streets, and was largely attended.

The man who on Tuesday last threw himself into the river at the foot of Thirty-eighth-street, turns out to have been an Italian named GIULINO, who has been for some time under treatment for cancer at the City Hospital. The body was recovered.

Mayor POWELL and Dr. COCHRANE, the Health Officer, in view of the fact that during the dead-lock between SWIFT and CLARK, the contractors for cleaning the streets, the putrefying carcasses and garbage may create a pestilence, have assumed the responsibility of employing other parties to do the work.

Judge GILBERT yesterday intimated that he would probably render his decision in the injunction case between THOMAS C. SMITH and EDWARD CLARK, the offal contractors, on Saturday. Meanwhile the Long Island Rendering Company have been authorized by the Health Officer to remove from the street dead animals, offal and whatever is necessary for the protection of public health.

NEW-JERSEY.

Counterfeit fifty cent notes are being circulated quite extensively in Jersey City.

The Hoboken Common Council has resolved to fit up Church-square and the other public grounds of the city, which have long been lying as a sort of waste.

The effort of the citizens in the southern portion of Jersey City to secure the abatement of the nuisances about Communipaw has been to a great extent successful.

EDWIN P. MERRITTA, real estate operator, was held to bail, yesterday, in the sum of $1,978, to answer a charge of obtaining that amount of money by the sale of coal lands in West Virginia which were subsequently found to have no existence.

THOMAS DUGGAN and PATRICK FORD were yesterday arrested in Hoboken, charged with having committed an atrocious assault upon and threatened to kill JOHN MCCARTHY. The men were bailed for trial.

The milk-train on the Midland Railroad, due at Jersey City at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, ran off the track at Washington-street, in that city, throwing out the cans and spilling much of their contents.

An accident of a peculiar character occurred at the Union line freight dock, Jersey City, yesterday morning. The men employed in loading the scow with cars for transportation to New-York attempted to do so without a locomotive, and the first car gained too much force, so that the men were unable to stop it. The scow was damaged to the extent of $1,500, and the flour with which the car was loaded was soaked and damaged so as to be unfit for use, causing an additional loss of $2,000.

STATEN ISLAND.

Yesterday an unknown man was found dead at Townsend's Dock, Clifton.

Yesterday the Richmond County Police Commissioners met at head-quarters, Stapleton, and appointed Mr. C. T. BARRETT, of West Brighton, Commissioner, in place of Mr. WM. C. DENYSE, whose term of office had expired.

LONG ISLAND.

The Suffolk County Sabbath-school Convention closed its session at Bridgehampton yesterday. The following officers were elected: President, J. H. TUTHILL; Vice-Presidents, H. M. Rose, Rev. W. Lawrence, Hon. H. P. Hedges, Rev. J. J. Miner, C. C. Wells; Secretary, Rev. E. Warriner; Corresponding Secretary, George Brown; Treasurer, C. N. Brown.

The Steamer San Antonio.

The new iron steamer *City of San Antonio*, built by JOHN ROACH & Co., of Chester, Penn., for C. H. MALLORY & Co., of New-York, was thrown open for inspection yesterday by the latter firm. A large number of invited guests were present, who enjoyed a magnificent collation provided by the firm. The appointments were highly commended by the party inspecting the steamer. She is built to run between Galveston and New-York, and will stop at Key West with the United States mails on her way out, and at Havana on her return trip. The cabins are finished in satin-wood, black-walnut, rose-wood and mahogany, and are richly upholstered. She is said in many respects to be superior to the Clyde-built vessels. Her principal dimensions are as follows: Length, 235 feet; beam, 36 feet; hold, 22 feet; registry, about 1,350 tons, and is classed A1 for twenty years in the "Record of American and Foreign Shipping." The frames of this ship are of angle-iron, 4½ by 3 by 8-16 inches, and reverse frames of angle iron, 3½ by 3 by 6-16 inch, tied together by floor-plates 24 inches deep and 9-16 inch thick, spaced 24 inches apart. The machinery and boilers are inclosed between deck by an iron casing of plate-iron 6-16 inch thick, and stiffened by angle-iron 3 by 3 by ⅜ inch, spaced 36 inches apart. The fire-room on upper deck is also inclosed with plate-iron 3-16 inch thick, extending from upper deck to promenade deck, stiffened by angle-iron 2½ by 2½ by 5-16 inch, spaced 36 inches apart. She has a powerful, well-finished, direct acting, surface-condensing engine, with a 48-inch cylinder and 48-inch stroke of piston, working up to 1,000 indicated high-pressure. She has two low-pressure boilers, each having three furnaces, with 4,444 square feet of heating surface, and 132 square feet of grate surface. Diameter of screw propeller, 13 feet. Like the other vessels of the line, she is half brig-rigged, and has two funnels. Her passenger accommodations are ample, and the culinary appointments exquisite.

The New Steam-Ship California.

A large number of invited guests assembled at Wharf No. 20 North River, yesterday, at 5 o'clock P. M., to inspect the new steamer *California*, of the Anchor line, recently completed and about to make her first voyage from New-York to Glasgow. The appointments were perfect, and the company which took upon themselves the task of inspection pronounced the steamer first-class, and well fitted for a comfortable voyage across the Atlantic. A splendid collation was served on board, of which the numerous guests partook with satisfaction. Numerous toasts were offered, which were appropriately responded to. The *California* sails for Glasgow on Saturday next, commanded by Capt. JAMES CRAIG. The following are the dimensions of the vessel: Three decks, three masts, bark rigged; length, 361 feet 5 inches; breadth, 40 feet 5 inches; depth from tonnage deck to ceiling, 24 feet 5 inches; from upper deck to ceiling, 31 feet 6 inches; two compound vertical direct acting engines; length of engine-room, 64 feet 3 inches; diameter of cylinders, 57 and 103 inches; length of stroke, 4 feet; number of horse-power, 1,047; gross tonnage, 3,287.08; registered net tonnage, 2,096.71.

The Warehouse Department.

The following are the workings of the Warehouse Department for the month of June:

ENTRIES.	
Warehouses	2,826
Re-Warehouse	112
Warehouse transportation	71
Transportation without appraisement	262
Warehouse and immediate transportation to foreign countries	107
Re-Warehouse and immediate transportation to foreign countries	69
Warehouse and immediate transportation to Canada	71
Re-Warehouse and immediate transportation to Canada	90
Foreign Export, Class 2, or goods manufactured in bond	84
Canada Export, Class 2, or goods manufactured in bond	5
Export to Mexico	2
WITHDRAWALS.	
For Consumption	5,587
Duties paid on same	$3,209,736 05
For transportation in United States	1,871
For export to foreign countries	243
Re-Warehouse to foreign countries	243
Warehouse and export to Canada	167
Re-Warehouse and export to Canada	3
Re-Warehouse and export to foreign countries	67
LIQUIDATION AND ADJUSTMENT.	
Entries on hand June 1, 1872	715
Entries received in June	2,368
Total	4,083
Entries liquidated in June	3,200
Entries awaiting returns	486
Entries awaiting reports from appraisers	136
Entries awaiting damage certificates	61
Entries ready for liquidation	200
Total	4,083

EUROPEAN TRAVEL.

The following ladies and gentlemen sailed yesterday for Europe:

In the steamer *Russia*, for Liverpool—Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Pike, F. J. Hoffman, E. H. Lehman, A. W. Conant, H. L. Pierce, A. B. Bugbee, W. T. Jebb, G. H. Paterson, F. B. Beers, Kennedy Cass, Elliott Bowdoin, C. E. Bill, Pedro Silva, J. B. Wallace, J. de Hirsch, Hy. de Lepasture, child and maid, Stanley Polley, J. W. Hull, Rev. Francis Burlanda, H. Dickinson, A. O. Angel, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bickford Smith, Mrs. L. B. Reakint, Master Reakint, Chas. W. Case, W. Grant, Thos. E. Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Ward, C. Billings, wife, and two children, F. W. Selwood, A. Kenney, C. Heath, B. James, Judge and Mrs. Porter, Mme. Dilden, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Beethour and child, Miss A. Elwood, Miss M. H. Prentice, Mr. and Mrs. S. Clift, Miss Clift, Miss E. H. Clift and maid, Mrs. J. Moffit, Misses Emily, Julia, and Nancy Moffit, Wm. Moffit, Miss R. Ischain, E. Pierrepont, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Walker and three children, Mrs. O. Jackson and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. A. Iselin, two Misses Iselin, O. Iselin, Wm. Metcalf, F. F. de Solla, Master F. H. Macullan, Master Chas. S. Parke, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. W. Parke, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Lawrence, W. Lindley, G. Paget, Miss Brown, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Hawkins, Mrs. A. J. Levey, Z. A. Hitchcock, W. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Heath, J. W. Mackey, J. Churchill, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Clark and maid, H. J. Hunt, A. Strasburger, A. McKenyce, Mrs. Gayson, W. Heard, H. O. Cheesebro, Mr. Hand, Miss Learned, Miss O. L. Gardiner, Miss E. Gardiner, L. Scott, Miss Johnson, C. Creshingnay, J. L. Thorndike, R. Geddes, J. H. New, Mrs. O. P. Gardiner, nurse and child, W. Garmer, C. P. Garmer, man and maid, Mr. Mrs. A. Macullan, Mr. and Mrs. A. Richardson and daughter, W. R. Hines, S. Hand, Mr. Brush, Miss Brush, S. Brush, Mr. and Mrs. J. Butler, 5 children, Mr. and Mrs. G. Keys, W. E. Keyes, Miss C. E. Keyes, S. G. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. G. Prentice, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Vanderbilt, G. Vanderbilt, Miss L. Vanderbilt, W. K. Vanderbilt, F. W. Vanderbilt, Miss Vanderbilt, Miss F. Vanderbilt, man and maid, Dr. and Mrs. C. M. Weld, W. T. Blodgett, W. J. Hoppin, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Pepoon, F. R. Adams, Thos. Greenwood, George Craven, Mrs. Henry Macdonald, Sir Thomas Dakin, F. Muir, Robert Norman, Jno. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Broadbent, Mrs. R. S. Webb, Jno. Parnaby.

In the steamer *Trinacria*, for Glasgow—E. H. Harvey, J. P. McGrorty, R. Clegg, R. Christmas, P. Conway and wife, H. S. Brown, W. S. Brown, W. S. Bezine, Mr. Adam, wife and child, F. M. Shaw, S. Church, G. Philips, R. Beveridge and wife, F. E. Mather, W. Picard, Rev. Mr. Griffin, J. M. Vahnett, G. W. Sumner, E. D. Sumner, Rev. G. De F. Folsom, J. T. De F. Folsom, I. Goldstein, S. Hecht, T. Aspinwall, T. Russell, H. N. Van Keurad, W. G. Moore, Mr. and Miss Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. Findall, M. Haley and wife, P. Haley, M. Haley, Mrs. Jane Brown, Mrs. and Miss Hobson, Miss S. Wittle, Miss Georgiana Palmer, Miss Galbraith, Mrs. J. A. Harrison, Edwin H. Millington and wife, Wm. Sittle, wife and infant, James Ferrier and wife, Margaret and infant, Miss A. C. Wood, Miss Irene Leach, Mrs. Mills, Christina W. Mackenzie; P. W. Scott, Alfred and Miss White, Anth. Hopton, Geo. Thackeray, A. Leduchowski, H. T. Martin, D. M. Quinn, Louis Kuntz, Fred. Drejer and wife, D. Mrs. M. A. Wall, Mrs. Ellen Melany, Jno. Cavanagh, Nelson Holmes and wife, Rev. Hugh Scott, Mrs. A. M., R. V. and Miss F. S. Scott, Robt. McVicker and wife.

Today the following passengers will sail for London in the steam-ship *Helvetia*, of the National line:

Mr. and Mrs. M. Flaigg, Mr. and Mrs. H. Shepley and infant, Miss A. Jones, Miss Reaves, M. L. Banot, O. A. E. Lanier, Mrs. Wreford, Miss Redker, Mrs. Butterfield and 2 children, R. O. Morris, M. Armstrong, L. Hayes, Mrs. F. Harvey and child, Mrs. Stevens, Miss Stevens, Miss H. Geultsen, Mlle. Kursman, D. Lambert, D. Lambert, Jr., W. J. Ashcroft, Mrs. K. Ashcroft, W. Spon, Mrs. Mooney and child, Mrs. M. Gregory, O. Jones, T. Pollarx, H. Wood, Jr., Mrs. Wheaton, M. White, J. W. McNulty, Ed. Fitzki, Miss Mitchell.

[Advertisement.] THE LAST CHANCE for a "Fourth of July" Hat. KNOX will keep his store, No. 212 Broadway, open until 12 o'clock. Be on hand promptly.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Cimbria*, at 10 A. M....For Havana and West Indies, by the *Columbia*, at 10 A. M.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of Antwerp*, at 11 A. M....For Germany, by the *Main*, at 11 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way....5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central....5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R....5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
East, via New-Haven....5 A. M.; 1:30, 8 P. M.
East, via Newport....3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way....5 A. M.; 1:30, 8 P. M.
East, Fall River, mail....5 P. M.
South, Through....7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way....5 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver....7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c....7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Cuba, from Liverpool.—Capt. Palmer, A. B. Palmer, Miss Palmer, John Todd, Rev. James Nichol, John T. Bailey, Mr. Tootal, W. H. Wing, F. Mastine, C. A. Ramsdell, Mr. Houghton, Mr. Venables, Jabez Maltby, Thomas Taylor, J. Pringle, B. Henry, W. Bycroft, Oswald Bryan, Mrs. Maria Bryton, Mrs. S. Twild, two Master McGee's, Edward T. Davies, lady, infant and nurse, Mrs. Cecile Dolan, Thomas Hilder, Mr. Teilard, Mr. Cutting, lady, 2 children, and 2 servants, Dr. Grant, Miss Mary Ann Nicholson and friend, Mr. Barnwell, J. B. Kelly, E. M. Merrill, Mr. Williams, Mr. Manin, Mr. Wyman, Mr. Myers and lady, Mr. Kellogg, Mr. Booth, Mr. Caldwell, George Blagden, John Morgan, C. W. Thompson, F. H. Hooper, E. Lewis and lady, A. S. Palmer, Jr., Mr. Page and lady, Mr. Hinckley and lady, Miss Blake, Mr. Buchanan, J. A. Hunter, W. Gledhill and lady, C. T. Hensley, T. A. Post, John Paton, H. C. Seide, S. H. Wilson.

In steam-ship Morro Castle, from Havana.—E. Reynes and 2 children, Chas. Crabb, Enrique Garcia, wife and servant, J. T. de Socairas, Octavio Bustamente, Hugo Fredrichs, J. O. Evans, J. L. Guenero, Juan Guillona, D. G. O'Keefe, Edward Alfred, T. J. Harrison, F. J. Kearns, Pantalin Alvarz, F. M. Kurght, Odel Monte, N. Cavallo, J. V. Patras, W. V. Urrutia, L. Martins and wife, Lui Martins, N. Garcia, D. Nascona, J. Garcia, Thomas Terry, Mrs. C. Lantin and child, Mrs. Donnelly and child, J. F. Dillan, J. Payret, Rwalbet Prim.

In steamship Italy from Liverpool.—Mrs. Johns, Mrs. T. H. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Cornable, Mr. and Mrs. Gill and infant, Mrs. Sterling and two Miss Sterlings, Mr. and Mrs. Johns and 2 children, Miss C. Keating, Miss I. Veall, Miss Beach, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Haskel and 2 children, Miss Powers, Miss Wood, Miss Hollisher, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney, Messrs. McKean, Trower, Ryder, Powell, Elkington, Jones, Schindell, Allen, Grisick, Hopkins, Worseley, Headen, Mersian, Stokes, Stringer, Powers.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship Huntsville, for Savannah.—Charles M. Gilbert, S. N. Penfield, J. Murray and lady, A. Wavassure, M. Turner, L. J. Crine, D. J. Ryan, H. Gregory, Mrs. Ellen M. Lawery, W. O. Sargent, Miss B. Roberts, Miss M. K. Leonard, Thomas McGrath, George H. Westwell and lady.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises....4:33 | Sun sets....7:33 | Moon rises..3:26
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..6:52 | Gov. Island.7:41 | Hell Gate...9:03

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......WEDNESDAY, July 3.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Russia, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool via Queenstown, C. G. Francklyn; Manhattan, (Br.,) Price, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Helvetia, (Br.,) Griggs, London, F. W. J. Hurst; Cimbria, (Ger.,) Stahl, Hamburg, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; Columbia, Curtis, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; Victor, Gates, New-Orleans, Chas. H. Mallory & Co.; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, Robert Lowden & Co.; Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Black Diamond, Meredith, Philadelphia, A. Abbott; Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia; Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Chas. Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Mayflower, Fults, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia; Monitor, Jones, Philadelphia; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Hatteras, Lawrence, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Gentoo, Lennell, Callao, Fabbri & Chauncey.

Barks Annie Ada, (Br.,) Croom, London, Boyd & Hincken; Giovanni, (Ital.,) Cork for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Il Leme, (Ital.,) Cicardi, Queenstown for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Guiseppa Botta, (Ital.,) Galatola, Cork, Funch, Edye & Co.; Elaia, (Swed.,) Westelund, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Castelio, (Ital.,) Merlie, Gloucester, Eng., Funch, Edye & Co.; Payone, (Br.,) Harris, Bristol, Eng., Peabody, Willis & Co.; Mercurius, (Norw.,) Ludvigsen, Belfast, Ireland, Tetens & Bockmann; Ceres, (Ger.,) Granberg, Stettin, &c., Funch, Edye & Co.; Rhea, (Ger.,) Buckholtz, Stettin, C. Tobias & Co.; Templar, Bartlett, Rotterdam, Jacob W. Schmidt & Co.; Alice Campbell, Peterson, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Brig L. F. Munson, Munson, Malaga, Jas. Henry.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Italy, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool June 19 and Queenstown 20th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Experienced westerly winds the entire passage; detained off the Hook by dense fog; June 29, lat. 42 03, lon. 53 13, passed ship Veteran, (of South Shields,) from Pensacola for Shields; same date, &c., exchd. signals with a Guion steam-ship, bound E.; 30th, lat. 41 45, lon. 58 58, passed an Inman steam-ship, do. The I. brings 667 passengers.

Steam-ship Cuba, (Br.,) Moodie, Liverpool June 22 and Queenstown 23d, with mdse. and 239 passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Ashland, Moore, Fernandina June 29, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand. Sld. in co. with brig James Miller, for Matanzas, and Br. brig N. H. Clements. July 1, off Cape Hatteras, saw schr. Lewis Edwards, bound S.; 2d, off Chincoteague, schr. Joseph Fish, bound N.

Steam-ship Morro Castle, Morton, Havana July 29, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. to J. F. Ames.

Ship Royal Saxon, (of Sidney, N. S. W.,) Rochfort, Greenock May 15, with mdse. to R. W. Cameron & Co. Had calms from the 15th to 31st; from thence moderate and light winds from N. to E. S. E., with thick foggy weather during the remainder of the passage; June 21, lat. 41, lon. 51, passed a bark, painted dark green, with yellow ribbon, with foreroyal mast carried away, showing red burgee with letters P. W. S.; June 28, received a pilot from boat Isaac Webb, No. 8, and thence winds from W., light and variable, with thick fog up to arrival.

Bark Clara Eaton, (of Portland,) Merryman, Galveston 21 ds., with cotton and mdse. to Theo. Nickerson & Co.—vessel to master.

Brig Peter Roberts, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Hunter, Wentworth, N. S., 14 ds., with 280 tons plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Brig Union Star, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Merriam, Windsor, N. S., with 340 tons plaster to Wotherspoon Bros.—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Oppolo, (Br.,) Paddack, Port Spain 22 ds., with molasses and fruit to order—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Israel Snow (of Rockland,) Pease, Baracoa 11 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Left in port schrs. Daylight for Boston; Edith May, do.; Setagawe, for Philadelphia; Alice, for New-York; Carib, for do.

Schr. Annie E., (of St. John, N. B.,) Wood, Dorchester, N. B., 15 ds., with 207 tons building stone to J. P. Sherwood—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Caledonia, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Layton, Windsor, N. S., 14 ds., with 220 tons plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Phebe, Medero, Aspinwall via Port Antonio, Ja., 12 ds., with wood, fruit, &c., and passengers to Doliner, Potter & Co.

Schr. M. M. Knowles, Small, Cardenas 8 ds., with molasses to B. H. Howell, Son & Co.—vessel to Simpton, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Emma L. Porter, Sparks, Santa Martha and Savanilla, with hides, bark, &c., to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. M. E. Hoxie, Ashby, Nantucket, with fish to S. B. Miller.

Schr. J. P. Carver, Norwood, Calais 14 ds., with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Benj. Strong, Gallivan, Bangor, with lumber to M. A. Wilder, Son & Co.

Schr. Fannie & Edith, Ryder, Ellsworth, with lumber for Rondout.

Schr. Carrie L. Hix, Harden, Rockland, with stone to Bridge Co.

Schr. Belle Brown, (new, 147 tons,) Nash, Rockland, with stone to Bridge Co.

Schr. Veto, Watts, Thomaston, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Lucy Jane, Rhodes, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Victor, Wilcox, Nantucket, with fish to Benjamin West.

Schr. E. Acularius, Gregory, Rockland, with stone to Bridge Co.

Schr. W. N. Dickenson, Reany, George's Banks, with fish to H. C. Rodgers.

Schr. Hyne, Hall, Dix Island, with stone to Bridge Co.

Schr. Earl, Cunningham, Belfast, with lumber for Rondout.

Schr. Orion, Austin, Belfast, with lumber for Eddyville.

Schr. Mail, Endicott, Gardiner, with lumber to Geo. E. Holyoke & Co.

Schr. Lady Bannerman, (Br.,) Hodgkins, Abacos 6 ds., with fruit, etc., to Jas. Douglas.

Schr. Miranda, Hardy, Georgetown, D. C., for New-Haven.

Schr. E. H. Barnes, Avery, Baltimore for New-Haven.

Schr. James Henry, French, Rockland, with lime to order.

Schr. Equal, Fly, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. R. P. King, Bilven, New-London, for Rondout.

Schr. P. F. Brady, Smith, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Phœbe Elizabeth, Mapes, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Vermillion, Hallock, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Alexander, Bowen, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. N. Smith, Conaay, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Union, Sawyer, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Potter & Hooper, Bradbury, Providence.
Schr. Free Wind, Frisbie, Norwich, for Rondout.
Schr. Addie P. Avery, Ryan, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Harry Landell, Taylor, Virginia.
Schr. Edward Slade, Soper, Alexandria.
Schr. Enoch Moore, Chambers, Baltimore.
Schr. Ida A. Joyce, Jayne, Port Jefferson.
Schr. W. H. De Witt, Parker, New-Bedford.
Schr. Florence, Wilcox, Newport.
Schr. Menawa, Dissoway, Virginia.
Schr. Wm. H. Butler, Dunn, New-Haven.
Schr. Robert Blair, Dunn, New-Haven.
Schr. C. Goodwin, Crowell, New-Haven.
Schr. Baltimore, Baldwin, Hartford.
Schr. G. R. Murney, Murray, Hartford.
Schr. E. H. Williams, Russell, Hartford.
Schr. Hamburg, Robinson, Hartford.
Schr. Robin Hood, Burges, Hartford.
Schr. Daniel Russell, Dow, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Belle, Simpson, Bridgeport.
Schr. Henry Finch, Bunnell, Baltimore.
Schr. K. J. Hoyt, Arnold, Alexandria.
Schr. Maria Jane, Bouker, Virginia.
Schr. Monteven, Jeffrey, Virginia.
Schr. S. Rockwell, Cook, Providence.
Schr. Joseph, Skidmore, New-Haven.
Schr. Agnes, Chester, New-Bedford.
Schr. Lizzie, Warren, Bridgeport.
Schr. Oregon, Ryan, Providence.
Schr. Ontario, ——, Providence.
WIND—Sunset, light S. E.; foggy off shore.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Russia and Manhattan, for Liverpool; Victor, for New-Orleans; Huntsville, for Savannah; Georgia, for Charleston.

Miscellaneous.

The steamer Escort, from Sag Harbor, which was run into by a barge on the 2d inst., and sunk in Hell Gate, has been pumped out and raised by the wrecking-steamer John Fuller, and is now on the dry dock for repairs.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 3.—Arr. steamer Siberia, from Liverpool; Serafino, from Genoa.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 3.—Sld. steamer South Carolina, for New-York; bark Perseverence, for Bristol, England.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 3.—Arr. steam-ship San Jacinto, from New-York.

Sld. steam-ship Leo, for New-York.

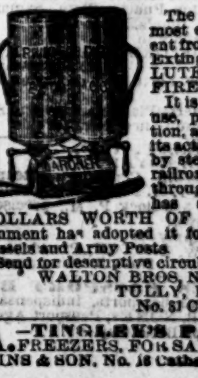
NOT MERELY
Old Maids,
BUT ALL
Single Women
WILL FIND IN HEARTH AND HOME, THIS WEEK, HOWARD GLYNDON'S CAPITAL ADVICE TO ALL SINGLE WOMEN.
Rich Parents,
AND OTHERS, WILL FIND IN HEARTH AND HOME, IMPORTANT HINTS ABOUT DEVELOPING THEIR CHILDREN.
Boys and Girls
WILL FIND A CAPITAL SONG PICTURE, YANKEE DOODLE, IN COMIC NOTES, FOR
4th of July.
The Jubilee
IS A CAPITAL CHAPTER IN THIS WEEK'S HEARTH and HOME.
AND
Many Other
Good Things
FOR EVERYBODY IN
Hearth and Home
This Week.
FOR SALE
by all Newsdealers, and by the Publishers,
ORANGE JUDD & CO., 245 Broadway, N. Y.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.
TRAVELING-BRUSHES, IVORY AND WOOD, IN CASES: TRAVELING-BAGS, SHAWL STRAPS.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
will continue the sale of their IMMENSE STOCK of SILVER-WARE, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY and FANCY GOODS, during the SUMMER MONTHS. All goods will be sold WITHOUT RESERVE, at a GREAT REDUCTION, to CLOSE THE BUSINESS.

DUTY OFF
TEAS.
GREAT
REDUCTION
IN PRICE
AT ALL OUR STORES.
Great American Tea Co.

THE GARDNER FIRE EXTINGUISHER!
Patented Feb. 14 and Dec. 26, 1871; March 12, 1872.



The last, best, cheapest and most effective. Entirely different from and superior to other Extinguishers. AN ABSOLUTE PROTECTION FROM FIRE!
It is always ready for instant use, perfectly simple in operation, and prompt and efficient in its action. It is in daily use by steam-ships, manufacturers, railroads and fire departments throughout the country, and has saved MILLIONS OF DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY. The Government has adopted it for the protection of naval vessels and Army Posts.
Send for descriptive circulars to
WALTON BROS., No. 94 Liberty-st., and
TULLY, DAVENPORT & CO.,
No. 31 Chambers-st., New-York.

A.—TINGLEY'S PATENT ICE-CREAM FREEZERS, FOR SALE BY JAMES Y. WATKINS & SON, No. 16 Catharine-st., New-York.